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Arab Summit Conference

On the eve of the Arab summit conference in Algiers, Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi warned that some Arab rulers who will attend the conference carry "precise orders from the U.S. State Department which they cannot go beyond, or overstep," Tripoli radio reported. The only "positive point" is the possiblity of "exposing" them to the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, he added. Al-Qadhdhafi subsequently arrived in Algiers to attend the conference, Algiers television noted.

Among other comment on the upcoming meeting, Saudi King Fahd stated after arriving in Algiers that he welcomes President Chadli Bendjedid's efforts to promote Arab unity, cleanse the atmosphere of "temporary impurities," and forge a "unified strategy," SPA reported. Iraqi delegation leader, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, said his country is keen to participate "effectively and seriously" in order to promote Arab solidarity, Baghdad radio noted. He said the extraordinary summit should issue "more advanced" resolutions on Arab solidarity than those adopted at Amman, because the latter were "killed" by "traitors" who circumvented them through methods of "prevarication and deception."

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev greeted the summit in a message to President Bendjedid carried by TASS, emphasizing that Arab unity of action on a "constructive and realistic basis" is one of the main conditions for making progress toward peace in the Middle East. Gorbachev affirmed the Soviet Union's view that "the occupied Arab lands should be returned to the Arabs," the Palestinians should enjoy the right to self-determination, and free development and safe existence should be ensured for all states and peoples of the region. On Palestinian representation at an international conference, Gorbachev reaffirmed that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians and "no other organization will be able to make decisions on behalf of the Palestinian people."

Shultz Tour

Discussions between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz covered Mideast developments and U.S. ideas on the peace process and world situation, Damascus radio reported. A station commentary on the Shultz tour stressed that any plan or solution that avoids clear provisions on respecting the principles of Palestinian self-determination and on the inadmissibility of occupying and annexing other people's territories by force neither seeks a just peace nor aspires to eliminate the "hotbed of war" in the region.

Shultz subsequently concluded his Mideast tour after further talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, MENA noted.

Palestinian Affairs

The clandestine Al-Quds Palestinian Arab radio broadcast a "political document" prepared by leaders of the uprising and addressed to the emergency Arab summit in Algiers. The document viewed the uprising as a step toward an international conference where the PLO would be represented in an "independent and equal delegation." It rejected "all forms of deputization, authorization, and partnership" and denounced attempts to create divisions between "the inside and outside." On Palestinian internal affairs, the document called for holding a new PNC session to be attended by all Palestinian factions and aimed at achieving "democratic reform."

The radio also broadcast "Call No 19" by "popular and national committees of the uprising" which outlined a program of further action in the West Bank and Gaza for 9-22 June. It called for 3 days of general strikes and recommended "destroying and burning the enemy's industrial and agricultural property." The statement also denounced recent meetings between Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and "some agents," and likewise condemned the "suspect" activity of the Jerusalem paper AL-NAHAR.

Israel

Territories—Another baby was wounded in the eye when IDF soldiers fired rubber bullets to disperse riots in the Jabalyah refugee camp, IDF radio reported. An Arab youth was wounded by a bullet when soldiers fired at stonethrowers in the Al-Duhayshah camp, Jerusalem radio noted. The radio had earlier cited Defense Minister Rabin's statement that the military authorities will consider ways to ease the situation if the "quiet" in the territories continues, adding that this may include allowing deportees to return. The authorities reopened high schools in "Judaea and Samaria" 6 June after closing them down some 5 months ago, the radio reported, noting that some 37,000 students went back to school without incident.

Shamir in New York—Commenting on his upcoming scheduled meeting with the Soviet foreign minister at the UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told Jerusalem radio that he is "very interested in creating a new atmosphere of serious political dialogue" with the Soviet Union.

Trade Violations—A U.S. criticism of Israel for violating the Free Trade Zone agreement by taxing U.S. imports was rejected by Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el

Sharon as an attempt to impose "economic pressure" on Israel, Jerusalem radio reported. Sharon claimed that the United States is likewise discriminating against imported Israeli products.

Iran

'Ali Akhbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani was reelected speaker of the Majlis, IRNA announced 7 June, noting that the vote was 187 in favor with 5 abstentions.

In a speech carried by Tehran radio, Grand Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri described Hashemi-Rafsanjani's appointment as acting commander in chief "very important" and called on the Majlis speaker to "relinquish his other tasks" and "devote all of his time" to the effort to create "one armed force and one police force." Montazeri also recalled that more than 2 years ago he pointed out the need to integrate and rationalize Iran's five armed forces and their military industries. As soon as Iran creates a unified command and coordinates its military activity, the war will end "in favor of Islam," Montazeri asserted.

Iraq-PRC

President Saddam Husayn told Li Ximing, member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party, that relations with the PRC are "superb," and he hoped that ties would develop further, XINHUA reported 7 June. In response to recent reports that Silkworm missiles were delivered to Iran via North Korea, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry reiterated that "long ago China took strict measures" to prevent Iran from procuring such weapons on the international market.

Saudi Arabia-France

A contract has been signed for the French arms export company Sofresa to supply Saudi Arabia with "a number of small speedboats" and 12 Super Puma helicopters equipped with Exocet missiles and 22-mm cannons, AFP reported.

Libya

Chadian Response—In a speech carried by Ndjamena radio, Chadian President Hissein Habre announced that his government is "prepared to immediately restore" diplomatic relations with Libya and will support "realistic" moves to establish "fraternal cooperation" and "lasting peace." Habre nevertheless stressed that FANT does not discount the "serious threat" posed by Libyan concentrations in border areas, and he reiterated accusations regarding Libyan cease-fire violations, including overflights and infiltrations by "bandits of the Islamic Legion" from Sudan.

Consultations With Iran—Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Besharati was received by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, who pledged Libya's "full support" for Iran's stand on the Gulf War, IRNA reported. During their discussion of "important regional issues," Jallud also praised the Islamic Republic's "heroic resistance" against "imperialist powers" and its mediation efforts in Lebanon.

Sudan

The State Council decreed several major changes in the military and security hierarchy including the retirement of the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces and the chief of staff as well as the police commissioner general and his deputy, SUNA announced. Among the replacements is Fathi Ahmad 'Ali, who was promoted to the rank of lieutenant general and appointed acting commander in chief of the Armed Forces, the agency noted.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Delegations Arrive in Algiers for Arab Summit

Somali, Moroccan Ministers

LD0506152688 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Arab delegations began arriving in Algiers today to take part in the emergency Arab summit hosted by Algeria. The summit is scheduled to begin 7 June. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, we go over directly to our colleague Mohamed Chellouch at Houari Boumedienne International Airport. He will brief us on the arrival of the Arab delegations which are taking part in the Algiers summit. Mohamed Chellouch:

[Chellouch] [passage omitted] The Somali minister of state for foreign affairs, Mohamed Ali Hamud, arrived at about 1250. He was welcomed at the airport by Bechir Rouis, alternate member of the political bureau and minister of information. In the Airport's VIP lounge, Dr Mohamed Ali Hamud made the following statement to the national press:

[Begin Hamud recording] I have come to fraternal Algeria to take part in the Arab emergency summit being held here in Algeria from next Tuesday. This is the aim of my visit to Algeria. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Announcer] The Moroccan minister of the interior and information, Driss Basri, has also arrived in Algiers, conveying a message from the Moroccan King Hassan II to President Chadli Bendjedid, and to enhance cooperation between the two countries. Mohamed Chellouch:

[Chellouch] Driss Basri, the Moroccan minister of the interior, arrived in Algiers at about 1120 on a visit which is a part of the program of the Algerian-Moroccan joint committee. This committee was formed on the occasion of the visit of the Algerian interior minister, Hedi Khediri, to the Kingdom of Morocco.

The Moroccan guest was welcomed at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by his Algerian counterpart, Hedi Khediri. In the VIP lounge, Driss Basri made the following statement to the national and Moroccan press:

[Begin Basri recording] First of all, I have come to Algeria at the invitation of my friend and colleague, Hedi Khediri, in order to supervise together the proceedings of the joint committee which was formed in accordance with the joint communiuqe issued in Rabat during Hedi Khediri's visit to Morocco. This joint committee will act to simplify visits by individuals and citizens between the two brotherly countries, and also the movement of goods, and will facilitate traffic between the two countries by land, sea, and air.

I am also conveying from King Hassan II, may God make him victorious, a message of friendship and admiration to his brother His Excellency President Chadli Bendjdid. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Arab League Delegation

LD0606105188 Algiers APS in English 1012 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text]Algiers, 6 June (APS)—Mr Chedli Klibi, Arab States League secretary general arrived on Sunday here at the head of delegation notably composed of deputy general secretaries and counsellors of the Arab States League to take part in the works of the Arab extraordinary summit which will start on Tuesday 7 June in the Algerian capital.

In a statement to the press, Mr Chedli Klibi insisted on the importance of the summit which, he said, will be "mainly devoted to the Palestinian people's uprising and to the means to carry on and reinforce the support granted to it".

"Its holding in Algiers, Mr Klibi carried on, has a particular signification linked to the history of the Algerian people who has led a grorious revolution against occupation and colonialism". "The Arab nation is looking at this summit with the hope that it will carry out the Arab determination to reinforce the support to the Palestinian people in order to enable it to carry on and to reinforce its revolutionary elan", Mr Klibi added. "It is my duty on this occasion to pay tribute to huge efforts made by Algeria, by its president and its government to prepare this summit that the Algerian people welcomes with faith and enthusiasm" Klibi concluded.

PLO Chairman 'Arafat

LD0606131288 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Summary] Delegations to the emergency Arab summit began arriving in Algiers yesterday, among them the Arab League secretary general and the Somali foreign minister. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived today, accompanied by a Palestinian delegation. He was welcomed at the airport by President Chadli Bendjedid and senior officials of the party and government.

Jordan's King Husayn

JN0606195688 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers—His Majesty King Husayn arrived at Houari Boumedienne Airport this evening heading Jordan's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit that begins in the Algerian capital tomorrow night.

At the head of those receiving him were His Excellency Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid; Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi; FLN Permanent Secretariat

official Mohamed Cherif Messaadia; Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi; and high-ranking party and government officials. Also receiving the king were 'Awad'n Abu 'Ubayd, Jordan's ambassador in Algiers, and Falal al-Hasan, Jordan's ambassador in Tunis and its Arab League representative.

The Jordanian and Algerian national anthems were played, and a 21-gun salute was given. Groups of children raising Jordanian and Algerian flags and bouquets of flowers gathered to welcome his majesty.

After the king had reviewed the guards of honor, the Algerian president accompanied him to the VIP lounge, where the two leaders spent some time exchanging views on the Algerian summit and the agenda of issues to be discussed, at the top of which is how to support the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

Then his majesty went to his place of residence accompanied by Dr Ahmad Taleb Ibrahimi, Algerian foreign minister and head of the escort mission.

Arriving with His Majesty King Husayn were Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Court chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

King Fahd Arrives 6 Jun

LD0606221688 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2130 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Algiers, 6 Jun (SPA)—The custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, arrived in Algiers at 1945 GMT at the head of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's delegation, which will participate in the emergency Arab summit, being held this Tuesday in the Algerian capital.

The king was welcomed at Houari Boumedienne Airport by his excellency the Algerian president, Chadli Bendjedid. [passage omitted]

Makes Statement

LD0606225988 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2150 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers [no date as received]—King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, made a statement to APS on his arrival, with God's care, this evening in Algiers, at the head of the Kingdom's delegation to the Arab summit, which begins tomorrow. He said:

Now that we have arrived in the fraternal Algerian Democratic Popular Republic, I take great pleasure in expressing my profound happiness at participating in the emergency Arab summit, which is being convened here under circumstances which make the need for such a great fraternal meeting extreme.

On this occasion, I also have the pleasure of saluting my brother, His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid, for the successful and good efforts he has made, and still is making, to gather the Arabs along the path of unity, and solidarity, and cleansing the atmosphere of the temporary impurities in order to fulfil our Arab nation's hopes, expectations and aims in the service of the Arab nation, according to a unified strategy that will guarantee the strength and dignity of the Arab nation. It is a good omen that this conference is being held at a time when relations between fraternal Algeria and Morocco and between Tunisia and Libya have been re-normalized, something that has given rise to optimism and that reaffirms that the Arab countries are capable of overcoming all their marginal differences and of combining their strength in the service of the issues of concern to the Arab and Islamic nations.

There is no doubt that the convening of this extraordinary conference under the critical and urgent circumstances in which the Arab region finds itself, requires that we all should take—through a correct vision—a correct, successful, and common stance vis-a-vis the hostile conspiracies confronting us today, which aim at creating differences and fighting among our states and peoples.

I am fully convinced of the depth of my brother leaders of Arab countries' awareness of the reality in which we live. We have great hopes that this conference will achieve the desired results: to bolster the march of united Arab action, consolidate its capabilities, and guarantee the continuation of all forms of backing and support for the Palestinian popular uprising; an uprising through which its sons have been able to affirm their categorical rejection of the continued Zionist occupation of Arab territories and which has enabled them to continue their jihad in order to achieve their inalienable rights of establishing their homeland on their land and of self-determination under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

As for for the Iraq-Iran war, I hope that we will be able to arrive at a position at this conference which will enable us to support brotherly Iraq's efforts to end the conflict between Muslim countries and at permitting security and peace to prevail in all the countries of the region.

The situation in Lebanon is still worrying and there must be a solution to bring it out of its chronic crisis and its tragic implications for the brotherly Lebanese Arab people. A civil war has been taking place there for 14 years and there is an unjust Zionist occupation of a dear part of its land in the south. All this is in addition to the repercussions of intervention by parties that are far away from Lebanon and that have no aim but to scheme and plot against the unity of Lebanon, its independence and sovereignty, under the shadow of the sectarian divisions and conflicts that have developed there.

Finally, I wish this brotherly gathering success in achieving what our Arab and Islamic nations expect and in fulfilling the hopes that are being pinned on it. I would also like to repeat my thanks to my brother, President Chadli Bendjedid, his government, and the struggling people of Algeria for the extreme hospitality and respect that I and my brother members of the Saudi delegation have been accorded. I pray to God to help us unite our word on that which is right and to support our steps on the path of victory for all that will bring benefits to our Arab and Islamic nation in all spheres.

Mauritania's Taya

LD0706013088 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state, arrived in the Algerian capital this afternoon to participate in the emergency Arab summit, which will be held there tomorrow. [passage omitted]

Iraq's Ramadan, Tariq 'Aziz

JN0706073188 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, arrived in Algiers today at the head of the Iraqi delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit conference, scheduled to begin in Algiers tomorrow. The delegation accompanying Ramadan includes Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member; and a number of senior officials.

Ramadan was received at the airport by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of FLN Political Bureau and official in charge of the Central Committee's permanant secretariat; Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general; a number of senior Algerian officials, and the Iraqi ambassador to Algeria. [passage omitted]

Tariq 'Aziz Statement

JN0706074188 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has said that the Algiers summit will be held to discuss the fateful issues that concern the Arab nation, and priority will be given to the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

In a statement he made at Algiers Airport today, 'Aziz added: We have supported this priority, but the Iranian threat against Iraq and Arabian Gulf states is also one of the Arab nation's major concerns. He said that a large number of Arab leaders have called for discussing this subject in the light of the Amman summit and the important resolutions taken at that summit in this regard.

Sudanese Delegation

JN0706123488 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers June 7 (SUNA)—Supreme Council President Ahmad Al-Mirghani and the accompanying delegation arrived here yesterday to participate in the emergency Arab summit scheduled to begin here today.

Al-Mirghani was received on arrival by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and other Algerian officials beside Sudan diplomatic mission there.

Sudan delegation to the summit comprises ministers of foreign affairs, energy, and the deputy commissioner of the national capital (Khartoum) beside a member of the Constituent Assembly and the director of the Arab department at the Foreign Ministry.

Palestinian Affairs

'Arafat Receives Soviet Message on Summit Talks

LD0506173788 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has received a message from the Soviet leadership concerning the recent U.S.-Soviet summit which addressed the Middle East crisis, particularly the Palestinian issue.

The message was delivered by the Soviet Union's ambassador in Tunisia during a special audience with brother leader Abu 'Ammar.

'Arafat Eulogizes Khalil al-Wazir at Tunis Rally

JN0506190288 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jun 88

["Text" of speech by Yasir 'Arafat at a rally in Tunis on 3 June, and attended by the Tunisian and Mauritanian presidents, to observe the 40th day since Khalil al-Wazir's assassination — read by announcer]

[Text] Perhaps one of the hardest things for me to do is to eulogize my cormade on the road and in struggle and jihad — my dear friend Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir]. But such is the march, the revolution. But he was the best struggler and most sincere fighter. He led the way for us by his martyrdom and by baptizing this march with his blood. Israel had thought that by assassinating him it could assassinate the uprising. But his blood proved a baptism and a strength, fire, and destruction under the enemy feet in our occupied land.

Yes, my brothers, they had thought that by assassinating Abu Jihad they could destroy the revolution of the Palestinian people. But the generations raised by Abu Jihad were meant to be embers in the occupied land to say that this occupied land, Palestine, will remain Arab.

Yes, my brothers, they had thought that by assassinating this hero martyr they could end the uprising — this hero knight who never flinched from any battle. But I say to him: The pledge will be kept and the oath will be kept. This revolution will continue strong and alive until the Israeli occupation of our occupied land Palestine — all of Palestine — is ended.

Yes, my brothers, in these hard times which the Palestinian question and the Arab nation are experiencing, the mujahidin in southern Lebanon and in the steafast camps in Lebanon along with their militant bretheren inside our occupied land insist on keeping the torch of jihad, struggle, and revolution afire and fluttering. It will remain fluttering, O Abu Jihad. Yes, it will remain fluttering until this Palestinian flag is raised by this child whom you reared and this flower which you nurtured atop the walls, churches, and minarets of Jerusalem, God willing.

My brothers, Abu Jihad's murder was no ordinary crime. It was a major operation involving major world powers. But I am telling them they are mistaken if they think Abu Jihad's blood was wasted. They must understand this as must the near and far. This revolution, which they are seeking to abort variously by assassination, ultimatums, and threats, rather than being frightened, frightens others, and rather than being intimidated, intimidates others. They must understand this since at this time they are seeking to impose capitulationist solutions on the Palestinian revolution — imperialist-Zionist solutions.

They are seeking to force upon us, on the land of Palestine, so-called joint rule, so-called job distribution, and so-called liquidationary projects. But I tell them that not all birds' meat is edible and that the Palestinian people from their most prominent leader down to the last cub of the revolution have decided to keep it going with its banner flying high and its embers burning until victory is achieved and occupation ended, God willing. They see it far off but we see it near and we are telling the truth. Let everybody hear me say that this revolution will continue until the Israeli occupation ends.

My brothers, Abu Jihad was martyred. But we must learn that Abu Jihad is our pride in the Palestinian revolution, in which the leaders lead the way and are martyred ahead of their cadres. We take pride that in the Palestinian revolution the giants fall one after the other as do our heroes. We take pride in this Palestinian revolution that leaders are martyred alongside their cadres. This is the indicator of glory in the Palestinian revolution.

As Abu Jihad now rests with God in heaven, I tell him: The pledge and oath will be kept. The revolution will continue with the children of our country — the children of the stones who are battling the Zionist enemy with that sacred rock. With these children are the RPG cubs in southern Lebanon and in the steadfast and proud camps in Lebanon. The martyr Abu Jihad and I were given to calling them the new generals of the Palestinian revolution. I am telling Abu Jihad: You deserve the credit for raising these new generals of the Palestinian revolution. They will carry on the march of the Palestinian revolution.

Brothers, the plot against this revolution and against the uprising is great. Shultz came to the area only to save Israel. Attacks have been continuing against us for 22 years and Shultz did not move. He moved because the Palestinian stone, which the Palestinian David is holding in the face of the Israeli Goliath, has exposed the weakness of the Israeli enemy. Successive U.S. Administrations, together with some friends in Europe, have armed the Israeli enemy with a sophisticated war machine — nuclear bombs, laser weapons, and sophisticated aircraft and missiles, including the intercontinental missile "Jericho" and participation in Star Wars.

I want to make it clear here that in a lecture at the Academy of Military Sciences Rabin said: Prior to the 1982 war the fighting was Israeli-Arab and after 1982 the fighting became Israeli-Palestinian, which is more difficult and more costly. Rabin adds: Israel was militarily defeated in four wars, in the October 1973 war, the 1982 war, the war of attrition in southern Lebanon, and the uprising war. That means in three of the wars he mentioned the Israeli enemy was defeated in the face of the Palestinian citizen who carries the sacred stone, the stone of the Palestinian revolution, the stone of the land of the prophet's nocturnal journey and ascension to heaven, the cradle of Christ, may peace be upon Him.

Thus the Zionist enemy was defeated in three wars. That is what Rabin said and Rabin considers himself among the most fanatic among the military clique that rules in Tel Aviv.

A few days ago Rabin said the uprising has waned. When the uprising became more inflamed and escalated he said he did not know who inflamed it. However I say to him: It was inflamed by Abu Jihad's blood. Everyone must know that the blood of Abu Jihad and his comrades struggling in the uprising — who number 358 martyrs, 658 cases of miscarriage, 9,800 wounded, including 3,474 unemployed, and 20,000 detainees. I call on world news agencies which speak about the holocaust [preceding word in English] and world conscience and I call on Reagan who speaks about human rights and dissidents opposing the government in the Soviet Union to come and see the violation of human rights in the concentration camps in Palestine.

And yet, I say to Rabin, Shamir, Shomron, and Sharon: We will remain as firm as mountains. This revolution will continue until victory. That is the will and the decision of the Palestinian people. Let everyone understand this. The child who carries the stone and the child who carries the salvo are continuing the revolution, relying on the great Arab nation which has some shortcomings. However, he is part of the challenge: to be, or not to be; whether the Arab nation will survive or not.

We in the Palestinian revolution have decided that the Arab nation must survive and will survive over this land which will not speak any language other than Arabic and will not speak Hebrew, English, or French. This land is the land of the Arabs and will speak Arabic. Let this be understood by the Israeli enemy who gathers around him all the enemies.

We as an Arab nation do not stand alone. All the friends and freemen throughout the world stand by us. Free men in Africa, Asia, and Latin America stand by us. All the Muslim and nonaligned countries stand by us. All our friends in the socialist countries, foremost among whom are the friendly Soviet Union and China, stand by us. Our friends in Europe stand by us. Our friends, the democratic forces in Israel, who say no to facism, no to racism, no to crimes against the Palestinian people, stand by us.

It is not a coincidence that the Algerian president makes such a call and all the Arabs respond to him. In a few days the Arab nation will come together in a historic meeting on the land of 1.5 million martyrs. That is a support and backing for the Palestinian revolution, a support for the uprising of the Palestinian people. I say to them: Yes, my beloved; yes, my brothers; your Arab nation will not abandon you and your friends will not abandon you. You must know what the comrade and friend Gorbachev said after the end of his talks with Reagan. He said: The right of self-determination for the Palestinian people and an independent state for the Palestinian people. Just as others have the right to self-determination the Palestinian people also have a right to self-determination and to a state under the leadership of the PLO.

This talk is very important. Therefore, I tell the heroes of the gigantic uprising in our occupied territory that the whole world is with you. Here, I would like to say that we did not get tired because we are still at the third stage of the uprising.

Four massacres were perpetrated against us in Sabra and Shatila in 3 years and steadfastness is still at its peak in Sabra and Shatila. This is why I always tell my people that our examples are Sabra and Shatila. This is why our endurance is strong. God willing, the occupation will inevitably end. We must understand that it is not a coincidence that at this time those heroes at our Arab nation's eastern flank, this Iraqi Army that is defending the eastern flank, this Iraqi Army that is defending the eastern flank, give our Arab nation these victories in Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah [Shalamcheh].

It is very important to understand this because we are experiencing the stage of the Arab nation's labor. Our fate is to live this labor. The fate of these generations is to pay a high price through the blood of Abu Jihad, his comrades, sons, and students. We are predestined to pay the price and we are ready to pay the price. In fact, we said we are ready to be more. Everyone is ready to pay the price. Umm Jihad [Abu Jihad's wife] also says that all Abu Jihad's sons will pursue Abu Jihad's course and path. So long as everyone is on the path of Abu Jihad, then we will achieve victory and the revolution will triumph, God willing.

This is why I say this path is a difficult one and we have never deceived anyone. We have said from the very beginning that we are carrying out a long-term popular liberation war because we know the nature of this enemy that is supported by the imperialist forces led by the United States. This enemy exists through the help of these imperialist forces and not by its alleged force that we know. We are now grabbing this enemy's Achille's heel, its weak point in the occupied territories. They have shielded it from outside. However, this Palestinian child and old man grabbed this enemy's Achille's heel, its weak point. And now, this enemy is mobilizing its forces preparing for an Israeli aggression against Sidon east of Sidon. I tell them that what happened in 1982 will repeat itself. Our enemy is threatening a hot summer in southern Lebanon, Beirut, and in our occupied territories. However, I tell them we will extend our bodies as bridges on which our comrades will advance to Palestine and Jerusalem.

I would like to tell the heroes of the uprising, its wounded, and detainees, those wretched under the yoke of the fascist Nazi Zionist repression, that we will achieve victory because the dawn is coming and I see it before me. Before 1982 I said we will enter a dark tunnel and suddenly we entered it for 5 difficult years. However, this uprising, the steadfastness in Lebanon, and this creative revolutionary spirit of the Palestinian people have come to produce this revolutionary fabric in our occupied territories. I tell them that we will meet soon because the dawn will inevitably emerge and we will achieve victory.

We will meet in Jerusalem. And to enter your temple as they had entered it before, and to visit with destruction all that fell into their power. [Koranic verses] God hath purchased of the believers their persons and their goods; for theirs (in return) [parentheses from Koran] is the Garden of Paradise: they fight in his cause and slay and are slain: a promise binding on him in truth, through the law, the gospel, and the Koran: And who is more faithful to his covenant than God? Then rejoice in the bargain which ye have concluded: That is the achievement supreme. [Koranic verses from another chapter]

I thank all the fraternal Arab forces and parties and the friendly parties in the whole world that share with us this ocassion. I take this opportunity to tell my brothers in Tunis and my brother, President Zine El Abidine, that we did not forget this warm hospitality accorded to the Palestinian revolution. The participation of President Maaouiya Ould Sid Taya, and all the Arab and foreign guests, show this strong support for the Palestinian

revolution's difficult march, which will continue until Jerusalem, God willing. Once again I thank Tunis, its people, and its president, Zine El Abidine.

PLO's Qaddumi on Links With Jordan, Syria

LD0606092688 Kuwait KUNA in English 0836 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Kuwait, June 6 (KUNA) — A prominent Palestinian official has stressed the Palestine Liberation Organization's desire to establish a confederate state with Jordan and announced that there are parties that want to destroy the recent reconciliation between the PLO and Syria.

In an exclusive interview with Kuwaiti daily AL-SIYASAH member of Fatah Central Committee Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) said the PLO and Jordan "are still insisting on a confederate state in the future between two independent countries."

He replied to a question on the PLO's relations with Jordan. Abu Iyad said that the ties between the two are good, noting that after the eruption of the Palestinian uprising against the Israeli occupation "Jordan has adopted a positive stance" toward the Palestinian rights.

On the Syrian-Palestinian relations, Khalaf said that "we started a new stage with the Syrian brothers" after ending the rupture that lasted for many years and the meetings between the two parties serve as an opportunity to review the issues of difference.

He revealed that "there are powers that obstruct the reconciliation with Syria," pointing in this regard to the Palestinian dissidents, whom, he expressed belief, had started attacks against loyalists to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon to "persuade the public opinion that Syria is behind it."

On the emergency Arab summit, which will start Tuesday in Algiers, the Palestinian official said that it is "the uprising summit," therefore he hoped that all Arab leaders will attend, noting that if they did not participate in this gathering "then which summit will they attend," particularly that the Palestinian question is the Arab's major cause.

He pointed out that the convocation of the Arab summit to discuss the uprising in the occupied Arab lands will rise the morale of the Palestinians.

Regarding the Arab political support to the uprising, Abu Iyad said that the summit should take into consideration means of confronting the Israeli measures, the American negative stance, which fully supports Israel, the international peace conference and the Arab stance toward the Palestinian representation in that conference. All these issues, he added, is a big strength to the uprising.

He also emphasized the necessity to discuss the recent American-Soviet summit's stance toward the Palestinian cause and regional issues.

He noted that the last thing we ask from the Arab leaders is "financial support," which is up to the Arab nation to estimate.

Asked if the summit might tackle other issues beside the uprising, Abu Iyad said the major topic is the Palestinian revolt, pointing out however that the major problem that should be also discussed is the Iraq-Iran war.

"Ending this war means a victory to Palestine and the Palestinian cause," Abu Iyad elaborated, stressing that the Gulf war should be tabled for discussion. The continuation of this war greatly affects the Palestine cause, the Palestinian top man asserted.

Bethlehem Mayor Says Shultz Remark 'Significant'

JN0506162888 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1448 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Telephone interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj by correspondent 'Umar Zaydan; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Frayj] In actual fact, I have read the full statement by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. It contains two new points: First, American recognition of the political rights of the Palestinian people and second his saying there is room in the holy land for Jews and Arabs to live in peace. This statement is politically highly significant. Recognition of political rights is a step to recognizing self-determination. I hope the U.S. Administration will carry on its political moves by recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, as such a step would lead to an international conference, the start of the peace process, and peace negotiations between the Arabs and Israelis.

[Zaydan] But, Mr Ilyas Frayj, a corresponding change is needed from the Palestinian leadership to encourage this trend in the U.S. Administration.

[Frayj] Undoubtedly, the Palestinian leadership has heard George Shultz' statements. The Palestinian leadership will attend the Arab summit in Algiers sessions on Tuesday. It would be better if we waited for the results of the summit. Undoubtedly, the Palestinian leadership is striving to achieve the Palestinian people's aspirations and a peaceful settlement through an international conference. I think Shultz' declarations, coming as they do straight after the Moscow summit, are of highly significant political import.

Al-Quds Radio Warns Against Meeting With Shultz
JN0406165788 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1450 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Article by the political editor: "Mr Shultz, Go Home"]

[Text] This time Mr George Shultz' headquarters will be in Cairo, which Al-Sadat turned into an alternative headquarters to Tel Aviv for the Zionists and the Americans. This time Mr George Shultz will look down at the great Nile River from his headquarters while flying to and fro to peddle the U.S. capitulatory scheme that seeks to save the Zionist entity from itself, as Mr George Shultz has stated on more than one occasion. We will not repeat what we previously affirmed — that the U.S. secretary of state brings with him only a vipers nest, poison, and traps. This time we will outline specific points and we hope many people will have the time to listen to them. These points are as follows:

1. This point is addressed to Mr George Shultz and to his ambassadors in our Arab region. We tell them: Do not waste your time and efforts to contact any key Palestinian figure. The Palestinian Arab people have decided to boycott U.S. plans and the U.S. secretary of state for the very simple reason that our people classify the United States as an enemy. Our people view the United States as the most deadly enemy of our cause. The United States is an enemy that is even more dangerous than the Zionist entity. It depicts itself as a peacemaker while violating human rights, plundering our land, and destroying our people. It does all this in its interest and that of its ally, the Zionist enemy. In short, we tell Mr Shultz: You will not find a single Palestinian who will accept to meet with you.

2. We have no doubts that key Palestinian figures have made their decision to boycott Shultz no matter how long he waits or how many secret meetings he may hold or have his consul in Jerusalem arrange with some of those who cannot even represent themselves. In spite of this, we tell this handful that our people are lying in wait and that they are capable of exposing them and pinpointing in what way they departed from the Palestinian consensus. Our people also know how to teach the approriate lesson to all those who deviate from this consensus.

3. Over the past few days, Rabin has toured several cities during which he tried to meet with some Palestinians under the threat of arms. He spoke to them about the harm that may befall them if they pursue the uprising. It seems he has been paving the way for Shultz' visit. This method adopted by Rabin is an obsolete and stupid one because it is a method to which the occupier resorts to appear as if it is concerned about the rights of those whose land it has usurped. Our peopie know who Rabin is and which party he represents. They also know his black record of hatred for our Palestinian Arab people and his hostility against our Arab nation.

4. We are fully confident that our people — men, women, and children — know how to make Shultz listen to their real voice. That's why we invite all of our people to stage marches and escalate their confrontation of the U.S.-Zionist enemy. This is the only kind of meeting that is permitted with the envoy of U.S. imperialism.

In conclusion, we would like to say a few words: Go back home, Mr Shultz, because our country is not for sale and our rights are not subject to bargaining. God supports us. Victory is near. We will proceed together on the road to the liberation of land and man.

Shultz Trying To 'Circumvent' 'Uprising'
JN0406193188 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1751 GMT 4 Jun 88

["A Reading of the Political Situation" feature: "Shultz and the Game of Nail-Biting"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Mr George Shultz thinks he will advance one step forward through his political proposal on the Middle East issue. Shultz' sources have revealed that during his tour, which began in Cairo, he will discuss the Palestinians' political rights instead of discussing their legitimate rights. These sources want to suggest that by doing so Shultz will promote the U.S. stand on the Palestine question, which constitutes a U.S. concession in favor of Palestinians.

At any rate, we do not want to engage in interpretations or ambiguous political terminology, nor do we seek to engage in a Byzantine argument on the meaning of political and legitimate rights because the stands adopted by all parties, including the United States, are clear. Likewise, the extent of the concessions that may be given by all parties is clear. The entire issue can be briefed in one word: whether there will be Palestinian independence or, in other words, there will be either Palestinian independence or Israeli occupation. Hence, the issue does not need special U.S. ingenuity because Palestinian independence, just like U.S. or any other independence, can accept no argument, trickery, or relinquishment even if the U.S. Administration aims to set conditions or restrictions in this regard.

Mr Shultz undoubtedly knows this. The forthcoming Arab summit can only inform him of this and emphasize such axioms as independence. However, we know that Mr Shultz refuses to recognize this and only tries to reverse the truth and circumvent the comprehensive popular uprising of our Palestinian people. Thus, the conflict and the uprising are continuing and so is the U.S. rejection. It is the game of nail-biting which the Americans may master for a while. However, the Americans can do nothing but change their stand when their fingers are burned just as the fingers of their Israeli clients are currently being burned.

Al-Quds Radio Carries 'Political Document'

JN0606121988 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 0933 GMT 6 Jun 88

["Text" of "political document" prepared by Palestinian figures, functionaries, and national popular committees leading the uprising and addressed to the emergency Arab summit in Algiers; date not given]

[Text] We, the national parties and functionaries who have signed below, would like in this document to express a common stand on a number of important matters relating to our courageous people's struggle for the sake of their liberation and independence. The glorious December uprising, which has defied and defeated all Zionist methods of oppression and murder, has come as a qualitative step that set a solid landmark on the path of the cherished inevitable victory to end the occupation and establish an independent state.

The uprising, which is now approaching the end of its 6th month, is a truly popular uprising in which the masses of the city, the countryside, and the camps, as well as the classes of workers, peasants, intellectuals, national bourgeoisie, women, men, children, youths, the generation of fathers, and the elderly, are taking part although in differing degrees. The uprising has come as a vehicle which has amassed the creative resources of our people, whose anger and determination have increased with the intensity of the enemy's oppressive measures of murder, detentions, breaking of bones, shooting, demolition of houses, economic sanctions, and starvations.

All that has not affected the dynamism of the uprising, which has embraced heaven and thus overcome fear of the superior Israeli military power which is aimed at subjugating the Arabs. The uprising has partially (?paralyzed) some components of the occupation's civilian administration, including the police, the taxation department, and the appointed muncipal committees. Furthermore, a long column of agents has repented. The uprising is forging ahead in its attack on the occupation's other pillar, the Zionist colonial settlements, by suspending work in these settlements and waging a war of attrition against the herds of settlers by disturbing them and turning their life into hell. The uprising has exhausted the invasion army physically and psychologically. The army's initial losses presage a stronger and more violent resistance in the future.

As for the enemy's economic losses — considering that profit is one of the occupation's main objectives — they have reached about $500 million according to official statements and several times over according to realistic calculations. This means that occupation is turning into an unprofitable economic project. The continuous strikes, the boycott of Israeli products, and the refusal to pay taxes have had a great effect on the enemy's economy in various fields. This is a blow to the entire occupation project. The encouragement of home economy, the tilling of the land, and the reduction of consumption are all material bases which help our people in their long fierce battle with the Zionist invasion which has lost the initiative for the first time and is fighting a new unfamiliar war, as admitted by the fascist duo Rabin and Shamir.

The political and field unity of our people in Palestine, which was occupied in 1967, and the emergence of internal mechanisms to lead their uprising have produced unlimited militant capabilities. Our people have fought with their will and our homeland's stones against the technology of the U.S. Pentagon. Militant unity is a factor of economy and escalation of struggle. Militant unity also produces firmer acts of disobedience. Our people of the uprising in the Palestinian West Bank and Gaza have awakened our people inside the Zionist entity and in the countries of confrontation and the diaspora. At the same time, our people received support from these countries so that the people inside cohere and unite with the people outside in one battle which has put the Palestine question at the head of international issues and before world public opinion, being a national liberation issue. This aims at isolating the enemy entity and exposing its ugly racist face.

UN Security Council Resolution No 607, which for the first time recognized the occupied Palestinian territory, came as a tangible success on which we can rely in the struggle to annul the ill-omened Resolution No 242 of the June defeat. This great popular volcano has annulled forever the plots of job distribution and plans of development and improving the standard of living. This volcano has unequivocally proven our people's rejection of normalization. It has also proven that our people are determined to seize their national rights.

The blow which our people dealt to the Shultz plan gives momentum to the march of its struggle which forced the enemy to (?admit) that the only solution to the conflict is achieved through finding a political settlement. The uprising has destroyed the legend of the Zionist army. The uprising has proven that the Zionist army is incapable of quelling a popular volcano and unarmed people despite some manifestations of violence. This has great significance for the Arab liberation movement which is waging a conflict for existence, not for borders, with the expansionist, colonialist, Zionist invasion, which is an imperialist tool for striking at the Arab nation's aspirations of liberation, progress, and unity and for seizing its resources. This is in addition to the Zionist hostility to our people and their political rights, particularly self-determination, repatriation, and the establishment of a state with Jerusalem as its capital.

The uprising and our people's sacrifices have given momentum to lifting the siege from our camps in Lebanon. They have been a bridge to rectify relations with Syria after years of estrangement and differences to support Arab struggle against imperialism and Arab

reactionaries. The Zionist coalition government in Tel Aviv did not hide its political stands which are obviuous on the ground. These stands are based on threatening all Palestine and on occupying other Arab lands — Syrian Golan, southern Lebanon, and the Sinai in the past. The Zionist government announces its total refusal to withdraw from the occupied West Bank and Gaza. Israel has also seized 52 percent and 40 percent of their lands. It has officially confiscated Jerusalem. Israel rejects our right to self-determination and refuses to recognize our representative and sole leader of struggle, the PLO. Consequently, the Zionist government denies our people's right to establish an independent state like all peoples in the world.

The man in the street in Israel is attracted by the strength of its military institution and benefits from the occupation of Palestine. He is Zionist and hostile to our people. Except for the 3 percent who call for peace on the basis of establishing a Palestinian state and for withdrawal to the 1967 border in accordance with popular referendums, the man in the street in Israel increasingly leans toward the right and fascism. The call for transfer [preceding word in English] is a tendency represented by official governmental circles which can find a favorable climate for their tendencies such as a state of war to achieve the dream of a Zionist empire which extends to the north and east in the Arab fold after it extended to the west by raising the Israeli flag in the capital of the Camp David regime.

A racist colonialist entity like this will yield to the objectives of our people only under the blows of preserving struggle which inflict on it unbearable human and economic losses. The option of struggle following the Vietnamese, Algerian, and Lebanese style is the reliable, tested option to wrench our national objectives and expel the occupation. The U.S. settlements, the latest of which is the plot of Shultz and the capitals of Arab reaction, heading for the U.S. State Department and receiving its envoys, and holding contacts and talks with Zionist sides, represent nothing and do not recognize our national program. These moves will not achieve Palestinian rights.

America is public enemy No 1. Its plans are always a part of a joint strategy serving its interests and the interests of its favorite ally, Israel. Moreover, whenever Tel Aviv commits a major crime, Washington rewards it. The 1982 invasion of Lebanon was financed and compensated for by America. It sought to invest it politically through presenting the liquidatory Reagan plan. The repression of the uprising by iron and fire was awarded by the signing of a strategic memo of undestanding for military, economic, and security cooperation.

The Arab reactionary regimes stand in the same trench with the enemy in opposing the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and lifting of the fetters of custodianship and annexation from our people. They also view the international conference as an umbrella for direct bilateral negotiations which will only lead to dictating Israeli terms at a stage witnessing an imbalance of power in favor of the enemy. Despite the noticeable improvement introduced by the uprising, the element that decides the results of negotiations in the final analysis is the balance of power.

Based on this, we and our people in the occupied homeland affirm the following:

1. The firm unity of our people and revolution under the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of our people. We reject all forms of deputization, authorization, and partnership. We reject driving a wedge between the inside and outside. We rally firmly around the program of national consensus. We besiege and condemn any stands violating it. We call for holding a new PNC session which guarantees the participation of all Palestinian factions and the achievement of democratic reform on a factional and collective basis as approved by previous sessions.

2. We call for maintaining the uprising's unity and establishing organization, factional structures which can absorb all national tracks and courses. We call for giving dominance to national logic and defeating sectarian logic. We also call for joint cohesion to confront the occupation and its crimes.

3. The uprising process should continue with all available means. There should be unlimited support for the uprising's tactics and decisions toward further disobedience steps. Arab nationalist regimes and revolutionary factions as well as international allies and friends should also be called on to support the uprising to reach its demands and political objectives.

4. The rectification of Palestinian-Syrian relations should be considered. The disagreement should be settled on the basis of hostility against imperialist and Israeli expansionism. The Palestinian rifle should continue to be the main link for the unification of the forces and parties of confrontation. We call for reviving the Palestinian-Syrian-national Lebanese triangle of steadfastness, and consequently settling any contradictions between the national and the pan-Arab on scientific bases which maintain the Arab revolution forces' unity and solidarity in the struggle against the enemies block.

5. We stress that the uprising's crux of removing the occupation is the correct option to change the balance of power in preparation for convening a fully-authorized international conference to be attended by the PLO through an independent and equal delegation. This conference's political content would be our people's right to self-determination, return, and the establishment of an independent state. We reject any conditions for concessions which demand from the victim things like recognizing Resolution 242 and halting fedayeen operations. After the establishment of a Palestinian state, it would be

a right of sovereignty to recognize or not recognize, establish or not establish relations with any other state. This is in line with international law.

Finally, we affirm that our people who are being baptized with sacrifices, struggle, and blood will not yield or surrender regardless of how powerful the forces of wickedness and arogance are. They have full confidence in the future. They are completely ready to pay the price of independence irrespective of the great pains and sacrifices. Our people will continue to be faithful to their martyrs and the path they fell on.

Al-Quds Radio on 'Fierce' West Bank Clashes

JN0406110588 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 0955 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Brother strugglers, we have just received the following:

Fierce clashes broke out between Palestinian youths and Israeli enemy troops in Rafidiyah today. The Al-Quds radio correspondent reports that the youths used iron bars in their clashes with enemy troops who opened fire on the demonstrators. Our correspondent says ambulances were seen transporting the wounded from Rafidiyah while four ambulances were seen transporting the wounded from Nabulus' old city. Our correspondent says the Zionist troops fired on the ambulance cars.

'Source' on Planned Israeli Terrorist Operations

NC0506101888 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Amman, 5 Jun (MENA)—According to a Palestinian source, the Palestinian command has received confirmation that the Israeli intelligence organization Mosad is planning a number of terrorist operations against Palestinian targets in many European countries, including Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

The source says Israel is seeking by means of these operations to shift the conflict in the occupied territories abroad and to drag the PLO into committing similar acts outside the territories. Israel is also aiming to distract world attention from the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories that has been going on since 8 December last year.

OPEC Affairs

OAPEC Members Hold 40th Meeting in Kuwait

LD0506143788 Kuwait KUNA in English 1341 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Kuwait, June 5 (KUNA)—The Ministerial Council of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) Sunday convened its fortieth meeting at the General Secretariat headquarters in Kuwait.

The meeting, which was held at the level of ministerial representatives, was chaired by Salah Said Khawaja, representative of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, whose turn it is to chair the 1988 session of the Council.

Items on the agenda relating to OAPEC activities included listening to a report about the progress of work on the Arab oil industry data bank.

The Council emphasized the need to develop the bank to enable it to fulfill its assigned functions. The Council also considered a report about the sixth working meeting between OAPEC and the Commission of the European Communities and issued a directive that these annual meetings focus on strengthening cooperation between the two institutions with the aim of developing the Arab oil and energy industry.

In addition, the Council considered the General Secretariat's report about the outcome of the fourth Arab energy conference, which was held in Baghdad from 14 to 17 March 1988.

It thanked the Republic of Iraq for hosting the conference and lauded its central role in the conference's success. It also commended the efforts exerted by the conference sponsoring institutions, and in particular the satisfactory preparations made by OAPEC's General Secretariat, which acts as the conference secretariat. It recommended that the conclusions of the conference be used as future guidelines.

The Council ratified the organization's financial statute and approved the final accounts for 1987 of the General Secretariat, the Judicial Tribunal, and the Arab Petroleum Training Institute. It also studied the 1987 annual report of the training institute.

The Council expressed its appreciation and thanks to the State of Kuwait for providing facilities that helped create an atmosphere conducive to the meeting's success.

The Council decided to hold its forty-first meeting in the State of Kuwait during the last week of November 1988.

Algeria

Bendjedid Meets With Jordan's King Husayn

JN0706060688 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers—Immediately after arrival in the Algerian capital, His Majesty King Husayn began consultations and contacts with Arab leaders participating in the extraordinary Arab summit. Last night, his majesty received in his place of residence at the (Ures) Hotel the Algerian President, His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid. During the meeting, they exchanged viewpoints on topics listed on the summit agenda and a number of issues of mutual interest.

His majesty also received Maaouyia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, CMSN chairman in Mauritania.

The two meetings were attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, and the court minister; on the Algerian side by the Algerian foreign minister and the director of the president's office; and on the Mauritanian side by the CMSN secretary general, the foreign minister, the information minister, and the director of the president's office.

Bendjedid Meets Moroccan Interior Minister

LD0606025088 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Excerpts] This afternoon, Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN, received Driss Basri, Moroccan minister of interior and information, who handed him a message from His Majesty King Hassan II. The reception was attended by Larbi Belkheir, director of the Office of the Presidency; El-Hadi Khediri, minister of the interior, and Abdelhamid Mehri, Algeria's ambassador in Rabat, whom the president also received today.

Following his meeting with the president of the Republic, Driss Basri said that the meeting with which his excellency the president honored him centered on the message which he carried from His Majesty King Hassan II to his brother President Chadli Bendjedid, which concerns the emergency Arab summit. It also concerns efforts to the benefit of the entire Arab homeland and particularly the Palestinian issue.

In reply to a question concerning the new measures which will be taken on the occasion of today's reopening of the Algerian-Moroccan border, Basri said that it is expected that measures will be taken to guarantee confidence, harmony and concord between the two peoples in accordance with directives given to us by His Majesty King Hassan II and His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid. He emphasized the determination of the two heads of state to continue in this direction. In order to accomplish all that, I and my brother El-Hadi Khediri [words indistinct].

For his part, El-Hadi Khediri emphasized that what has been agreed so far is the setting up of a joint committee to facilitate movement between Morocco and Algeria and to ease the daily lives of the citizens of the two countries. We particularly agreed today on the possibility of the movement of members of the Algerian community in France in Moroccan territory. This will make our community happy.

In this context, El-Hadi Khediri and Driss Basri today chaired the official launching of the joint Algerian-Moroccan Committee of Cooperation today at the office of the Ministry of the Interior. Khediri emphasized in his talk that this committee, which consists of members of Algerian and Morroccan ministries, will look into all the facilities for the movement of individuals and properties between the two countries. The committee—as it is known—will study all practical measures and will begin its work tomorrow by holding the first of the meetings, which will be held alternately in Algiers and Rabat. The conclusions of its work will be presented on 5 July 1988. [passage omitted]

The Morroccan minister of interior and information, Driss Basri, left Algiers this evening. He was seen off by El-Hadi Khediri, the minister of the interior.

Bendjedid Receives Libyan Ambassador 4 Jun

LD0506112788 Algiers APS in English 1040 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers, 5/6/88 (APS)—President Chadli Bendjedid received Saturday the secretary of the Libyan Arab Fraternity Bureau (ambassador) who handed him a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Sa'd Mustafa Mujbir also had talks with the Minister of Heavy Industry Faysal Boudraa on ways and means to reinforce the bilateral cooperation. They also examined the implementation of the decisions of the Algerian-Libyan joint commission.

On another turn, the head of state received the ambassador of Algeria to Tripoli, Abdelkader Hadjar.

Chad

Habre Prepared To Restore Relations With Libya

AB0606205588 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1847 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Speech by President Hissein Habre on 6 June 1988 on occasion of the celebration of Liberation, Unity, and Martyrs Day—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Chadians, we are enthusiastically preparing to celebrate the 6th anniversary of the National Liberation, Unity, and Martyrs Day. On this occasion, I am pleased

to send you all my warmest wishes. I hope, in unison with you, that our dear fatherland will record greater victories in the struggle we are waging, day after day, for peace, freedom, dignity, and economic, social, and cultural progress. In a world that questions itself and seeks a somewhat reasonable balance, and through [words indistinct], some trials are caused by external challenges or are connected with natural difficulties, but Chad is continuing on its path with courage, determination, and confidence. Reasons for dissatisfaction are many, but there is no doubt that we have recorded more successes and our reasons for being proud and for hoping are even stronger.

First, we can note that if the Chadian nation has not yet succeeded in achieving the final and lasting peace which it legitimately wishes for, [words indistinct]. In fact, since the great battles of Aozou and Matan al-Sarra, we have not, fortunately, been forced to face any other bloody clashes. The cease-fire that was concluded in September 1987, thanks to the OAU, is still in force despite repeated and continued violations on the part of the Libyans. Chad and its national Armed Forces have demonstrated wisdom and a sense of responsibility in forestalling all provocations, whether launched on the northern front or from Sudan, on the eastern part of our country. By adopting this stand, we have facilitated all goodwill efforts for peace, and in particular the efforts being made by the OAU through its ad hoc committee. To this end, our country, which has participated in all the meetings of the OAU ad hoc committee at all levels, has clearly demonstrated its desire to work toward a peaceful settlement of the Libyan-Chadian dispute.

My personal participation, in Lusaka and in Addis Ababa, in the meeting of the OAU, demonstrates the constancy of our position. During its last summit, the OAU decided to pursue its mission through its ad hoc committee, whose mandate was renewed, in order to find a solution to the conflict which, at any time, could have serious developments. We support the new orientation which the OAU has adopted for its peace mission, that is, creating a climate of detente, favoring the resumption of normal relations, and renewing dialogue between Libya and Chad, thus creating all the conditions for a positive step for finding lasting solutions to all disputes between the two countries. We believe this approach is realistic because the normalization of relations between Ndjamena and Tripoli would be a decisive factor in the process for the final settlement of the dispute and this is the goal being pursued by all those who have a noble idea of the principles that must guide relations among African states and people.

In fact, the conflict between Libya and Chad is not only very damaging to the Chadian and Libyan peoples, who are bound, through history, geography, and the just appreciation of their vital interests, to live in understanding, but it is also creating an unhealthy climate in the African, Arab, and international dimensions. It is also a dangerous breeding ground for regional instability. This is why, guided by reason and the wise consideration of the what is at stake, the Government of Chad is prepared immediately to restore its diplomatic relations with Libya, to inaugurate a new era of relations based on the pertinent principles of the OAU and UN charters, and to support steps that may form the bases for a constructive dialogue leading to a fraternal cooperation and total, final, and lasting peace. This is a just, legitimate, and noble objective which the Chadian Government expects and hopes for, while at the same time, keeping in mind the precariousness of the present situation which demands our prudence and vigilance.

Indeed, I recalled some time ago the continued violations of the cease-fire. Since it was signed, we have recorded 272 cases of violation of the cease-fire, in particular the violation of our air space and flights over the positions held by our Armed Forces.

The FANT have been obliged to repell or destroy several groups of bandits of the Islamic Legion who infiltrated into the country through the Sudanese Darfur Province which has become a Libyan semi-protectorate. We must be highly aware of the very serious threat posed by the great concentration of forces at Matan al-Sarra in the Aozou Region or in the regions of [names indistinct].

Similarly, terrorist acts have been planned for our towns and are directed mainly at human and material targets. It is these factors which have made us more resolute in our determination to maintain and develop the level of mobilization of our Army, relentlessly to support our frontline Army, the FANT, whose courage, devotion and unflinching patriotism, I hereby salute. [passage omitted]

Fellow Chadians, when I was making my new year's wishes on 31 December 1987, I said that in the socio-economic field, in spite of all our efforts, our optimism should not be dampened by the negative effect that the serious economic crisis has had on the entire world. But I also added that, whatever the situation, we shall continue to fulfill all our responsibilities to achieve the objectives that we fixed for ourselves in our provisional plan. Today, the crisis continues to affect us as we are confronted with other perils. Indeed, the specter of drought continues to threaten Chad.

The threat of locusts, the enemy of plants, has become increasingly imminent. Added to this difficult economic situation is the questiion of cotton cultivation—the mainspring of the entire modern economy—which remains one of the government's major preoccupations due to the serious crisis affecting this sector. Certainly, the will and the relentless determination of the government and our partners for development have stopped the sinking of the Chadian ship. This same will and determination have guided our negotiations with investors for ways and means of revamping the cotton sector in the short term.

The fact still remains that, because of world prices, this sector of the economy has not been revived according to our expectations in spite of great and sincere efforts. Despite these gloomy factors, the Chadian people are strong and capable of bearing the weight of their trials, of calmly pursuing their march forward for a better socioeconomic future. [passage omitted]

Fellow Chadians, the socioeconomic sector of our country has been influenced by the huge and general development effort that is spurred on by our desire to overcome our difficulties. The government of the Third Republic, which is a responsible government, will not give up in the face of any obstacle. We will take all necessary measures to hasten our progress. All the victories we have achieved so far are not enough. We must strive to make further gains because our backwardness in all areas is great.

As I have said previously, we must make the necessary sacrifices in order to surmount our difficulties and achieve socioeconomic progress. The government of the Third Republic will do everything in its power to ensure that the fruits, the results of our sacrifices, are evenly distributed. On the whole, actions carried out with the aim of achieving the objectives of the interim development plan have been carried out satisfactorily. Presently, however, we must brace ourselves for the preparation and implementation of our next development plan.

Fellow Chadians, after reviewing with you our numerous and serious preoccupations, I realize the seriousness of the challenges and the stakes, the enormity of the tasks and responsibilities, but I know that with calm and assurance, Chad has proven to itself and to the world that is has powerful resources on which to lean and that it has its own inestimable treasures of energy [words indistinct] that characterize the life of a nation.

The major guidelines of past, present, and future national policies are: the achievement of lasting peace with honor, dignity, and respect of the law; the maintenance of peace and stability in order and security; the pursuit of order, rehabilitation, development, and social justice; the strengthening of national unity and solidarity; the promotion of a dynamic international policy; and the implementation of a policy of national independence and political nonalignment. In a few months the second congress of the National Union of Independence and Revolution will be held in Ndjamena. Let us prepare for that important congress with full determination to implement the major guidelines and decisions that will be made at that congress.

Fellow Chadians, we are celebrating the 6th anniversary of the National Day of Liberation, Unity, and Martyrs, which marks the beginning of a new era of total and lasting peace that will give strong impetus to the procedure of modernization and improvement of our institutions as well as [words indistinct] for socioeconomic progress. Fellow Chadians, our fight for greatness, happiness, and the radiance of Chad continues so I am counting on your patriotism. Long live Chad!

Extraordinary Cabinet Meeting Adopts Bills
AB0406225088 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Report on extraordinary cabinet meeting held in Ndjamena on 4 June 1988; read by minister of information and civic orientation—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] On Saturday, 4 June 1988, the cabinet held an extraordinary session under the chairmanship of His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic and head of state. Three items were discussed and bills were adopted: two from the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation and the third one from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The discussion on the reorganization of the educational system, which has been postponed pending the collection of additional information, has been the subject of a series of serious observations which Chadian negotiators should take into account in their next meetings with financial institutions such as the World Bank.

These observations concern, among other things, the itemizing of credits to better meet the country's needs in school facilities and teaching materials, a more equitable distribution of the project's benefits nationwide, as well as measures aimed at ensuring the government greater leeway in the execution and management of the project. The fate of teachers in particular and civil servants in general has also been the subject of clear-cut directives for improving their working conditions. It must be recalled that the educational system reorganization project is the fourth one financed by the World Bank in Chad.

The goal of the project is to meet the urgent needs of reorganization while laying the foundation for the future development of education. It has two components: The first is aimed at improving the quality and efficiency of elementary education, and the second at strengthening the institutional capacities of the Ministry of National Education in the management and planning of education. The cost of the project is estimated at 6.6 billion CFA francs or about $24.3 million. The World Bank's contribution through the IDA [International Development Association] will be $21.2 million, the difference corresponding to the state's contribution of 15 percent to the operating costs of the project and the contributions of community initiatives and parent-teacher associations. The project will be initiated in October 1988 and will be completed in 5 years. [passage omitted]

The second item examined by the cabinet was from the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation. It is a draft bill on the ratification of the loan agreement between Chad and the African Development Fund, ADF, for the financing of the road rehabilitation and maintenance

project. The cabinet approved the ratification of this loan agreement which had already been discussed during its 3 March 1988 session. It should be recalled that this ADF loan amounts to 13.2 million units of account.

The third and last item registered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also concerns a draft bill on the ratification of the cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation agreement between the Republics of Chad and Cameroon. This cutural cooperation agreement between the two neighboring countries was signed on 21 March 1985 by the two governments. The draft bill was adopted.

Issued in Ndjamena on 4 June 1988.

New Army Chief, Commanders Take Office

AB0406081488 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Army has a new commander. He is Major Mahamat Moussa. He officially received the command baton this morning at a ceremony held at the Camp des Martyrs. The second in command of the joint staff of the Chadian National Armed Forces, Maj (Danibanzam Sasso), personally presided over the ceremony in the presence of several FANT officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men. The assistant commander in chief presented the new Army commander to the troops and requested their obedience and respect.

At Sarh, a similar ceremony was held at the Place de l'Independance, where officer transferee [officier assimile] Ahmed Abderrhamane and Maj (Djirosso Louma Mahimoss) were solemnly sworn in this morning for the respective posts of commander of Zone No 1 and commander of War Region No 4. [passage omitted]

PRC CPC Central Committee Delegation Visits

AB0106215288 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Excerpt] The CPC Central Committee delegation, which arrived in the country last night, is continuing its contacts with the various political officials of our movement. After a series of visits to some officials this morning, the members of the CPC delegation this afternoon went to the headquarters of the Ndjamena regional committee of the UNIR [National Union for Independence and Revolution]. There, the two sides exchanged views on the similarities between the UNIR and the CPC. [passage omitted]

Egypt

Further Reportage on Shultz' Shuttle Diplomacy

Briefs Mubarak on Summit

JN0606192588 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 5 Jun 88 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] AL-JUMHURIYAH has learned that during their talks yesterday George Shultz briefed President Husni Mubarak on the results of the Reagan-Gorbachev talks in Moscow, particularly the part of the talks connected with the Middle East.

An informed source has stated to AL-JUMHURIYAH that the Soviet Union has affirmed there are positive aspects in the U.S. move and Shultz' initiative, and that it is necessary to make an effort to bring the various positions closer to one another, particularly with regard to Palestinian representation, the task of the international conference, and the role of the permanent members of the Security Council participating in the conference, as well as security arrangements and peace guarantees resulting from negotiations within the framework of the international conference and under its umbrella.

AL-JUMHURIYAH has also learned that the formation of a committee to prepare for the international conference was discussed in depth, especially that in practice, preparation takes place through the periodic meetings held between Shultz and Shevardnadze and their aides. [passage omitted]

AL-JUMHURIYAH has learned that Egypt is anxious that the meetings and consultations which the United States is carrying out within the framework of its initiative will continue and with all the parties, so that ultimately it will be possible to bring about a formula acceptable to all and which could serve as a basis for a solution and for convening the conference.

AL-JUMHURIYAH has also learned that Egypt is anxious that the present U.S. Administration will lay down the bases and principles for a comprehensive solution and which could serve as a basis for the continued efforts of the next administration, be it Republican or Democrat. A number of positive points have emerged in the U.S. stand so far. The most important of these points are:

—the acceptance of the international conference as a basis for a solution,

—affirming the principle of territory in exchange for peace, and

—recognition of the rights of all the parties. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Welcomes Visits

NC0706092288 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Cairo, 7 Jun (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz at the Presidential Palace in Heliopolis this morning. The meeting was first attended by Dr 'Atif Sidqi, prime minister, and Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Members of the Egyptian and U.S. delegations joined the meeting later. [passage omitted]

Following the talks, President Mubarak told correspondents: I welcome Secretary of State George Shultz once again to the region, particularly in Cairo, for further

efforts toward peace in the region. He added: We are proud [word as received] of peace because it is very precious and important for humanity at large and for all the peoples of the region. It is an issue that deserves greater efforts from all.

In his statement, President Mubarak said: Shultz came here three times. We also welcomed him here this time and told him: You can come again and again because the problem we are facing—and which has been going on for 40 years—cannot be solved in one, two, or three meetings, but needs great efforts. Shultz' efforts both this year and previously aim at narrowing the gaps.

President Mubarak noted that there are positive aspects to the U.S. initiative, as well as other points that need more modifications. He said: We must accept the positive points and work to develop and clarify the other points as much as we can, until we reach a just and lasting peace that will help solve the problem of the Palestinian people, whose situation has greatly deteriorated. They want to rule themselves and are struggling for their legitimate political rights. The president added: Once again, I believe that what has been achieved during Shultz' three or four shuttle tours deserves respect. We ask him to come again and again. There is something new in every trip: more understanding, a convergence of views, a narrowing of differences.

President Mubarak said: We must all work so that peace will prevail. Peace is very precious, not only for Arabs, but also for Israelis. He added: The Palestinians want to live in peace and to attain their rights. The Israelis too want to live in peace, and they fully realize the importance of peace because peace is precious. [passage omitted]

Shultz Departs Cairo 7 Jun

NC0706092388 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0910 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Jun (MENA)—U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left Cairo aboard a private plane this morning, winding up his fourth tour of the Middle East area. The trip was made to promote peace efforts in the region. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Visit of CAR President Kolingba

Arrives 6 Jun

NC0606104088 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA)—Central African Republic [CAR] President Andre Kolingba and his wife arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 3-day visit.

Kolingba was met at Cairo Airport by President Husni Mubarak and his wife.

Gives Dinner Speech

NC0606203988 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1910 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife hosted a dinner banquet at the Presidential Palace in Heliopolis tonight in honor of CAR President Andre Kolingba, his wife, and his accompanying delegation.

Present at the banquet were Dr 'Atif Sidqi, prime minister; Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, People's Assembly speaker; Dr 'Ali Lutfi, Consultative Council speaker; Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib, Cairo governor; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for political affairs; and a number of deputy prime ministers, ministers, and senior officials.

President Mubarak delivered a speech in which he welcomed the great guest of Egypt and hailed Egyptian-CAR friendship. He said:

Your Excellency President Andre Kolingba, Mrs Kolingba, dear brothers, and friends.

It is my pleasure and pride to welcome to Egypt a distinguished leader of a great nation; a nation which is achieving progress despite many challenges; a nation committed to the promotion of African interests and the consolidation of inter-African cooperation.

We in Egypt have a great appreciation of your friendly country, with which we have close ties in all fields. Egypt and the CAR are members of the OAU, an organization whose silver jubilee we have just celebrated.

We cherish the role played by President Kolingba in leading his country on a course of comprehensive development and reconstruction, in confronting the increasing economic difficulties left across Africa and in many Third World countries, and in bringing together many African nations that are fighting for the same goals and ends.

Dear brother and friend, we were happy with your visit to our country in April 1984 and with the discussions we had on bolstering bilateral relations and on important African issues. I can declare that we have achieved much progress in bolstering bilateral cooperation in the economic, political, military, and cultural fields, particularly after signing the agreement forming the joint higher committee in August 1986 and the military cooperation agreement in August 1987. It would please me to see a tangible expansion in cooperation between our two countries in the coming years that will serve our joint interests and common goals. Since our last meeting, important international amd regional developments have occurred which require our full attention. They require us to continue to coordinate stands and exchange views so that we might not be overtaken by events or have certain conditions imposed upon us.

On the African scene, we see that the struggle we are waging against racist discrimination and inhuman practices by the domineering minority regime in the southern part of the continent has achieved incontestable progress over the past few years. Moreover, the confrontation states in the south have proven their ability to continue their action through various means and methods in order to achieve the goals that we all cherish. These goals are the speedy achievement of Namibia's unconditional independence, the Union of South Africa's submission to the will of its African majority, and the end of aggression launched under various pretexts by that racist regime against neighboring African states.

On the other hand, Africa's debt problem has cast a shadow on the situation in all parts of the continent, especially when many of the fraternal countries are suffering the repercussions of drought and desertification. This makes it more incumbent upon us to double our efforts to reach a just solution to this problem that will take into account the right of the African peoples to a decent life after enduring a long period of colonialism, exploitation, and suffering. Therefore, we hope that an international conference on the problem of Africa's debts will be held very soon, and that the conference will be able to achieve a just solution to the problem.

In the Middle East region, the occupied Palestinian territory has witnessed a bold popular uprising which aims at challenging and resisting the Israeli occupation; drawing attention to the existing dangerous situation, which is unjust and abnormal; and calling for a better formula for coexistence between the Israelis and the Palestinians on the basis of the renunciation of domination and the acceptance of equality in rights, foremost of which is the right to live in security, peace, and dignity.

There have been serious developments and escalation in the Iraq-Iran war that could have grave consequences. We hope that the recent activities on the war fronts and in the arena of international efforts have contributed toward convincing the Iranian leaders of the uselessness of continuing this war, and of the need to respond to the international community's desire to put an end to it as soon as possible so as to stop the bloodshed and divert the resources, which are wasted in the war, toward operations that can benefit the two peoples.

Friends, we look forward to further strengthening of the relations between CAR and Egypt, and to taking them to new horizons that will achieve the ambitions and vital interests of our two peoples.

I invite you to stand up as a salute to the dear friend, President Andre Kolingba, Mrs Kolingba, and the dear guests from the CAR, and as a salute to the eternal cordial and friendly relations between the two countries and peoples.

God's peace and blessings be upon you.

President Andre Kolingba then delivered a speech, the text of which follows:

Mr President, Mrs Mubarak, dear guests: I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to my brother, President Husni Mubarak, for his sincere words welcoming me as a representative of the CAR. I would also like to express my gratitude to the great fraternal Egyptian people. We are proud of our excellent ties of friendship and cooperation with this people. Our sense of pride reflects the generosity of the Egyptians, who have renounced hatred and malice in human relations and have called for settling differences by peaceful means and dialogue. This is apparent in the policy of good-neighborliness which you are adopting in the Nile Basin area. Such a practice is fully consistent with the policy and principles in which we believe in the CAR. We reject any battle that does not aim at achieving peace and socio-economic progress. We are proud of the important role Egypt deservedly plays in Africa's march toward progress. This role prompts the CAR to lend an ear to this partner, who is worthy of appreciation.

Our relations have undergone noticeable progress over the past few years. The volume of exchange between the two countries has increased. Proof of this progress is the convening of the Egyptian-CAR Joint Higher Committee in Cairo, the capital of your beautiful country, in August 1987. This was the first such committee meeting between our two countries. The legal framework for our relations was defined then. A selection was also made of cooperation projects in various fields to serve our common interests, particularly those projects conforming with the development plans in the CAR in vital fields such as education, health, and agriculture.

I am convinced that the volume of our exchanges will increase so that we may realize our aspirations, in line with the relations of friendship which bind our two countries, and also strengthen our solidarity at the international level.

Our identity of views on the great problems from which our contemporary world suffers, particularly the problems of our continent, which is torn apart by various conflicts, has made a great contribution to the search for constructive solutions to our problems.

In this respect, we see positive developments in the settlement of the Chadian dispute as was decided during the recent OAU summit, which proves that African wisdom and justice can overcome the reckless violence and causes of division among those with common interests.

The internecine Iraq-Iran conflict has entered a worrisome stage, which undoubtedly signals danger to the whole region. This war has already caused great damage to Arab interests and can only promise considerable harm to the interests of the Third World.

The loss of life has been enormous, let alone the waste of resources needed to sustain the flame of this diabolic destruction which will not end except through reconciliation and dialogue.

There is a need for human rights to be respected in southern Africa and in the Middle East, and more specifically in Namibia and Palestine.

Cries of desperation can be heard everywhere. Wherever you turn, there is a battle for justice and equality among men; a plea for all of us to heed.

Ladies and gentlemen, we should take this opportunity to congratulate ourselves on the return of Egypt to the Arab fold. This return was a tribute to your country, which has always understood the need for a lasting peace in the Middle East and has fought long and hard for this great goal.

On the other hand, this return is considered a victory for the Arab world, which has regained one of the brave strugglers who has always sacrificed for the sake of the Arab cause. This confirms that division harms unity of objective.

The Arab world's solidity and the African Continent's strength constitute [words indistinct] the Third World. Thus, the OAU's silver jubilee is considered an important stage in the development of our continent. The OAU has justified its existence. The African Continent could not wage the battle for survival and development while divided because this weakens its ability to act.

Ensuring the future of our continent depends on common awareness and goals and on strong feelings of solidarity. In order to achieve a better future, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement must benefit from the policy of detente and rapprochement being pursued in relations between East and West.

An effective assessment of the changes taking place must lead to conduct consistent with the interests of the developing states, removed from the alliances which we now witness.

Mr President, dear friend, the CAR is continuing the efforts for national construction which it has been making for the past 7 years. National economic reform assumes a prominent place in our efforts, despite the difficulties which we and almost all African states are facing. In this regard it is worth mentioning the drop in the prices of raw materials, currency fluctuation, and the debts which bear heavily on our economies.

The economic development strategy in our country is based on the principle of encouraging the private sector and joint ventures. We also devote special attention to the development of small and medium-size projects. This is more consistent with our needs and the requirements of the local market.

In this regard, it is possible to enhance relations between our two countries. The Egyptian private sector can help to strengthen the basic infrastructure of the CAR economy. This will exemplify the meaning of cooperation between South and South as we understand it. We are convinced that Egyptian expertise will be of great benefit if it positively responds to the needs of the CAR.

Mr President, I am absolutely sure that my current visit to your great country will strengthen the relations of friendship and brotherhood between our two countries and push them to the highest levels. This will answer the legitimate aspirations and hopes of our two peoples.

Dear friends, at the end of my speech I too invite you to stand up to salute the continued friendship and brotherhood between our two countries.

Official Talks Begin

NC0706101688 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jun (MENA)—Official talks between Egypt and the Central African Republic began this morning with a private meeting between President Husni Mubarak and CAR President Andre Kolingba. Members of the Egyptian and CAR delegations then joined the meeting.

The Egyptian delegation included Dr 'Atif Sidqi, prime minister; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Fu'ad Iskandar, minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and head of the President's Office for political affairs; 'Izzat al-Buhayri, Egypt's ambassador to CAR; Ambassador Nabil al-Sallawi, head of the African Department at the Foreign Ministry; and Dr Mustafa al-Fiqqi, the president's secretary for information and follow-up.

The CAR delegation included Gdezera Michel Bria, minister of justice and acting foreign minister; Baga Theodore Yambo, rural development minister; Martin Yandao, director of the President's Office; Joseph Koya, economic and trade adviser; Pierre Fidele Bakry, CAR ambassador in Cairo; and Sisa Leonard, roving ambasador.

Omani State Minister Arrives for 1-Day Visit

NC0506170188 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA)—Yusuf ibn al-'Alawi ['Abdallah], Oman's minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 1-day visit to Egypt. He said that he and President Husni Mubarak will review issues of common concern, adding that consultations are needed before the Arab summit in Algeria. The Sultanate of Oman, Al-'Alawi said, is anxious to understand Egypt's point of view, and seeks to coordinate its views with this big Arab sister in order to better serve Arab interests.

Al-'Alawi said that all the Arab countries are hopeful that the Algiers summit will produce decisions which will corroborate the Amman summit resolutions and adapt them to current international developments. He added that the Algiers summit should examine recent developments, including the Moscow summit, and consider a collective Arab move to promote Arab interests.

Al-'Alawi said that Arab countries are seeking a peaceful solution to Arab issues, particularly the Middle East crisis, and that these countries are cooperating with international efforts, including those of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Al-'Alawi said that the more positive the U.S. plan, the more positive the Arab reaction. Shultz' visit to Cairo, he said, must revive the Arab efforts to resolve the Palestinian issue and restore the rights of the Palestinians, which are acnowledged throughout the world.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the Omani ambassador to Cairo, met Al-'Alawi at the airport.

Meets With Mubarak

JN0606160988 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] His Excellency Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received Yusuf ibn al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs. The meeting, which was attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and Egyptian foreign minister, and His Highness Haytham ibn Tariq Al Sa'id, secretary of the Foreign Ministry for political affairs, reviewed the viewpoints of the two brotherly countries on the current situation in the Arab homeland and issues of mutual concern.

Yusuf ibn al-'Alawi 'Abdallah arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 1-day visit.

Departs for Algiers

NC0606144088 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Yusuf al-'Alawi, Oman's minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo for Algiers this morning after a 1-day visit, during which he was received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

The Omani state minister will take part in the emergency Arab summit begining in Algiers tomorrow.

Before his departure from Cairo airport, the Omani state minister said that President Mubarak had entrusted him with a verbal message to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman. Al-'Alawi said he and President Mubarak had reviewed topical issues, particularly those related to the Algiers summit. President Mubarak's views, he added, are shared by many Arab leaders.

Abu Dhabi Development Fund Director Visits

Received by Mubarak

NC0506084788 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 5 Jun (MENA)—This morning at the presidential office in Heliopolis President Husni Mubarak received Nasir al-Nuways, director of the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, who is currently visiting Cairo.

Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development, attended the meeting.

Loan Agreement Signed

NC0606131688 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1148 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 Jun (MENA)—Egypt and the UAE signed an agreement at the cabinet offices today, according to which the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development will loan $75 million to Egypt on easy terms, for purposes of reclaiming 65,000 feddans to the west of the Delta and on the northwestern coast.

Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and land reclamation, signed for Egypt, and Nasir al-Nuways, director of the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, signed for his country. [passage omitted]

Director Concludes Visit

NC0606170088 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1536 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Jun (MENA)—Nasir al-Nuways, director of the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, left Cairo today for home, winding up a week-long visit to Egypt. During his visit he met with President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi, and a number of deputy prime ministers and ministers.

In a pre-departure statement, Al-Nuways said that he conveyed to President Husni Mubarak a verbal message from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan concerning the consolidation of economic ties between the two countries. He also noted that Shaykh Zayid had instructed him to use the Abu Dhabi fund to provide assistance to the development plan in Egypt, particularly with regards to tourism and agriculture. [passage omitted]

Paper Examines 'Abd al-Majid-Gorbachev Talks

Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic carries on 27 May 88, pages 4-9, an article by Makram Muhammad Ahmad which provides details of the meeting between 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs

minister, and Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, as well as of 'Abd al-Majid's visit to Moscow in general. For the text of this article, see the Near East & South Asia section of the 3 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages 42-47.

Libya

Secretary Shultz' 'Suspicious Tour' Assailed

LD0706095988 Tripoli JANA in English 0830 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Tripoli, June 7, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The U.S. State Department secretary, Shultz, commenting on the results of his suspicious tour in the Arab region says that the U.S. Administration doesn't see any logic in establishing the Palestinian state.

Asked on the U.S. conception of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, Shultz says that it is possible to bring people together in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and making available for them and their children economic and health services.

He adds that this is both a humanitarian and just solution, pointing out that the Palestinian state should not be given a basic attention.

Reporting the above comments, the BBC says that Shultz has concentrated his talk on what it calls the U.S. peace plan and the emergency Arab summit.

Shultz shows his administration's annoyance at what he calls extremist Arab quarters. He threatens that these quarters had better relinquish their stands and start achieve what he calls a realistic action.

He calls for direct talks with the Zionists.

Asked by pressmen about the possibility of eliminating the Zionist occupation of Arab lands, Shultz replies that his administration doesn't think it possible to return to the 1967 borders.

He points out that it is possible to have a surprise before the expiry of Reagan's tenure in office at the level of what he calls the U.S. peace plan adding that Reagan was an actor and actors habitually leave spectators in suspense until the last scene.

JANA's political editor, remarking on Shultz's comments, says the following:

First: In these comments made deliberately by Shultz on the eve of U.S. orders given to some Arab rulers to bring to this summit. [as received]

Second: Shultz has been talking with a clear Zionist voice. For example, when he says that there is no logic in establishing a Palestinian state adding that there is no possibility in returning to even the 1967 borders. Therefore, what he says about the U.S. peace plan is basically a Zionist plan.

Third: The significance of his comments that his administration is annoyed at what he describes the extremist quarters and his threat to these quarters to relinquish their stance and start a realistic action is in fact specifying the form of the Arab stand aimed at by the U.S. scheme, vis., the unification of Arab rank towards the U.S. solution.

Fourth: These comments have summarized the U.S. conception of the Palestinian cause and the stand of this administration on the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people described by Shultz as a group of people whose problems can be solved through amassing them and giving them economic and health services.

Shultz arrogantly provokes and degrades the Arabs' central cause describing his nonsensical talk as a just and humanitarian solution ridiculing the originality of the Arab nation, its just cause and the large number of people who have sustained martyrdom in defence of this cause.

He has been so arrogant that he says that his administration deals with the sacred Arab cause of destiny as if it were a scene in a comic film when he points out that the head of the U.S. Administration is an actor and good actors habitually leave spectators in suspense till the last scene.

JANA's editor adds that Shultz has come to our region with a conspiracy aiming at suppressing the raging people's revolution in occupied Palestine and taming the central Arab cause through liquidating it. Any proposal at the present Arab summit that comes in the context of Shultz' proposal is a pan-Arab crime.

It is a premeditated murder apart from being a betrayal to the Palestinian people and its martyrs together with the martyrs of the entire Arab nation.

The editor stresses that the U.S. Administration wants to be present at the Arab summit. As such, what has brought this Shultz to this region only days before convening this summit? Why do we hear now voices talking of the return of Egypt to the Arab League and extending an invitation to it to attend this summit?

The editor concludes what has the U.S. to do with the Arab summit wondering on this time in which the U.S. is allowed to poke its nose in an Arab summit discussing an Arab matter? [as received]

Once again, while being on the eve of this summit made necessary by the revolution of stones makes us say loudly that there is a plot lurking in the air should any matter be raised at this summit that is outside the scope of the revolution of stones.

Al-Qadhdhafi Seeks Meeting of Chad Opponents

LD0606161488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1535 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Tripoli, June 6 (TANJUG)—Libya has launched an intensive diplomatic action aimed at making the first concrete steps towards the implementation of Al-Qadhdhafi's peace initiative for Chad.

TANJUG has learned from well-informed Libyan sources that Al-Qadhdhafi's secret negotiator on Chad was recently in Benin to meet prime minister of the Chadian Transitional Government (GUNT) Goukouni Oueddei.

The Libyan emissary was trying to persuade Oueddei to come to Libya and accept Al-Qadhdhafi's proposal for a meeting with Chadian President Hissein Habre, the sources said, noting that it seems that the mission has not produced the expected results.

Habre has also rejected a possiblity of meeting with Oueddei under present circumstances, adding that he would have nothing against a direct meeting with Al-Qadhdhafi to discuss outstanding issues between Chad and Libya. Habre maintains that Al-Qadhdhafi and not Oueddei is the key negotiator in the current stage of the conflict.

According to reports from Tripoli, Al-Qadhdhafi is not opposed in principle to meeting with Habre.

OAU Contacts Government on Chadian Prisoners

EA0706044788 Dakar PANA in English 1437 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Addis Ababa, 6 Jun (PANA)—The OAU has contacted the Libyan authorities in connection with Chadian prisoners held on their territory, the OAU secretary general, Ide Oumarou said. In an interview with the PANA correspondent in Addis Ababa on Sunday (5 Jun), Mr Oumarou revealed that he would travel to Libya as soon as possible to receive the prisoners. We are in contact with Libya to fix a convenient date, the secretary general added.

On 26th May this year, Libya sent a message to the OAU announcing its readiness to hand over the Chadian prisoners to the OAU. The exact number of the prisoners has not been revealed. In the same messsage, the Libyan leader, Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said he was ready for dialogue with the Chadian Government, whose legitimacy he had hitherto refused to recognize.

It is expected that the OAU might also try to obtain a similar gesture from Ndjamena in regard to Libyan prisoners held on Chadian soil.

Jallud, Iran's Besharati Discuss Regional Issues

LD0606155788 Tehran IRNA in English 1537 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 6, IRNA—Acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, currently in Tripoli at the head of a delegation, met with member of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud Sunday.

During the two-hour meeting, the two discussed important regional issues and the matters of mutual interest.

Besharati reiterated Iran's full-fledged support for the just struggles of the Palestinian people against the illegal Zionist entity and said the continuation of the Palestinian uprising needs all-out support from all Arab and Muslim countries.

The acting foreign minister expressed hope that the forthcoming Arab summit in Algiers would take positive steps in this regard.

Besharati, referring to Iran's success in ending internecine clashes between Muslim groups in southern Beirut, said that the Islamic Republic believes that all Lebanese strugglers should aim their rifles at Zionist forces.

On Iran's stance on the Iraqi-imposed war, Besharati said that after eight years of resistance, the Iranian Muslim people still stick to their just demand for the identification and punishment of the aggressor.

In response, Major Jallud, pledging his country's full support for the just stands of the Islamic Republic on the Iraqi-imposed war, said the Tripoli government has evaluated the Islamic Revolution, since its victory in 1979, and considers it a great triumph for the Muslim world and a source of inspiration for freedom fighters around the globe especially the oppressed nation of Palestine.

The Libyan official also lauded the Islamic Republic for its heroic resistance against plots hatched by imperialist powers in league with their reactionary mercenaries in the region. He concluded by praising Iran for its humanitarian mediation efforts to establish cease-fire between belligerent groups in southern Beirut.

Morocco

King Receives Senegal's Foreign Minister 5 Jun

LD0606130388 Rabat MAP in English 1222 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Rabat, June 6. (MAP)—King Hassan II received Sunday afternoon in Rabat the Senegalese Minister of Foreign affairs Ibrahima Fall.

During the audience, Fall handed King Hassan a message from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf.

Senegalese Ambassador to Morocco Babakar Diop attended the audience.

King Hassan also received Dr Jean-Pierre Okias, special envoy of Gabonese President Haj Omar Bongo.

King Hassan Leaves for Algiers Via Tangiers

LD0606132788 Rabat MAP in English 1258 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Rabat, June 6 (MAP)—King Hassan II left here this Monday morning for the Moroccan northern city of Tangiers where from the sovereign will head to Algiers to participate in the works of the extraordinary Arab summit. [passage omitted]

Algerian Border Opened, Flight Inaugurated

LD0606125888 Rabat MAP in English 1204 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Oujda, Eastern Morocco, June 6, (MAP)—The borders between Morocco and Algeria were officially opened Sunday in conformity to the two countries' decision to suppress entry visas to facilitate the circulation of persons and goods following the restoration of relations between them.

On the occasion, an official ceremony was held on either part of the borders, at the Zoudj El Beghal border station. The ceremony was attended by Oujda Governor Mohamed Boufous [name as received] and by Tlemcen (western Algeria) Wali Mokhtar Hani [name as received].

Meanwhile, a plane of the Algerian carrier "Air Algerie" Sunday left the Algerian capital to Casablanca. The flight is the first between the two countries after they restored relations last May 16 and took a decision to step up land, sea and air transport activities. The plane was to return to Algiers the same day.

Sudan

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi Addresses National Assembly

Speaks on Foreign Affairs

LD0606204088 Khartoum SUNA in English 1714 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Khartoum June 6 (SUNA)—The Sudanese Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi today confirmed Sudan's non-aligned and good neighbourhood policies.

Addressing the National Assembly (parliament) Al-Mahdi said Sudan's policy would be geared towards the interest of Sudanese people, non-polarization and the combat of all forms of neocolonialism.

He made it clear that Sudan would base its foreign policy on mutual respect and equal footing and that special emphasis on Sudan's policy would be made towards its Arab neighbours (Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Libya), its African neighbours (Chad, Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zaire and Central African Republic).

He told the parliament today that liberation movements in Arab, African and Islamic worlds would receive Sudan's backing and support especially the movements in Afghanistan, Palestine, South Africa and Namibia. The prime minister, stressing Sudan's policy of nonalignment, said the country appreciates the agreement concluded for settling the Afghan question, the signs of a peaceful settlement to the seven-year old Gulf conflict and the six-month-old Palestinian uprising in the occupied Arab territories.

He said Sudan has always pursued the good neighbourhood policies, citing the initiatives of Sudan with regard to the Horn of Africa, the Red Sea, the question of Africa's foreign debts, the refugees problem and the regional conflicts.

On Rebel Offices in Nairobi

LD0606204488 Khartoum SUNA in English 1719 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Khartoum June 6 (SUNA)—Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said Monday that Sudan disapproves any cooperation between the rebels and the relief organizations under whatever humanitarian titles.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said in a statement before the Constituent Assembly here today that Sudan had asked Kenya to close the rebel movement offices in Nairobi. He added that the Sudan considers the continuation of those offices as an interference in the internal affairs of the Sudan. However Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi reiterated Sudan's keenness to maintain friendship relations with Kenya to adopt the same policy.

If those carrying arms are fighting for the rights of citizenship for all the Sudanese with their different races, religions and regions, then those rights are now guaranteed, but if they are fighting for the imposition of a certain ideology or political view on the Sudan they will never attain that end, Al-Mahdi (?said).

Premier al-Mahdi disclosed that many of the supporters of the rebel movement are now returning home.

Those affected by war are seeking refuge in the north, something which proves that what is taking place in the south is not a civil war but an aggression on the Sudan supported from abroad.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi asserted that those who sought refugee in Ethiopia are being politically exploited and said he will elaborate further on this issue soon.

On Nationalizing the Media

LD0606203888 Khartoum SUNA IN English 1722 GMT 6 June 88

[Text] Khartoum June 6 (SUNA)—Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has confirmed the commitment of the new government to the nationalization of the official mass media.

The official information will be organized in accordance with the religious, human and moral values through an act respecting its freedom, he said today before the Constituent Assembly.

The prime minister pointed out that new regulations will be made to protect the press after it has appeared that many alien forces wait to exploit the press freedom to insult Sudan and its mass media.

Al-Mahdi accused an alien information which he did not define of intending to destort the image of Sudan.

Foreign Minister Comments on U.S. Relief Aid

JN0606140188 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jun (SUNA)—Foreign Minister Husayn Abu Salih has commented on the U.S. Administration's decision to ship food relief to victims of starvation in Ethiopia via Sudanese ports despite the Ethiopian Government's objection to that mode of sending the assistance. Dr Abu Salih told the Sudanese daily AL-AYYAM published here today that the operation will be coordinated between the UN secretary general and the countries concerned, including Ethiopia.

The U.S. Administration decided to dispatch food supplies to more than 3 million Eritreans threatened with starvation in the northern area despite Addis Ababa's opposition to the method of delivery and its threat to attack anyone within a 10-km territorial strip along the entire length of its border with Sudan.

Meanwhile, American officials have indicated that the U.S. Administration is proposing that the relief operation begin at the Sudanese border. An international aid agency team has recently proceeded to Sudan to remove any obstacles to the relief effort. AL-AYYAM adds that there have been contacts between several parties and the UN chief, who personally sought to convince the Ethiopian Government to facilitate the distribution of relief.

Tunisia

President Receives Libya's Major al-Humaydi

LD0306205988 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] This morning, President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, in the presence of Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche and Interior Minister Habib Ammar, received Major Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi. After the meeting, which was also attended by Mr 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, the permanent delegate of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to the Arab League, Maj Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi declared that he was happy to have met the president of the Republic, Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, the hero of 7 November. He added that he had conveyed to his execellency the president a message from his brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

He also indicated that the meeting enabled the two sides to examine bilateral relations between the two countries, pointing out in this respect that he found his excellency the president satisfied with the progress of relations and unionist moves between the two countries. He went on to say that the discussions covered relations among the Maghreb countries and the unity of the Maghreb, particularly in view of the splendid and excellent atmosphere now prevailing in the region.

Maj Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi also praised the effective role played by Tunisia after 7 November under the leadership of His Excellency President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali in the African and Arab arenas, particularly in the Maghreb. Maj Al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi said: "We have expressed our total satisfaction with the unionist atmosphere whose winds are now blowing on the Greater Maghreb and we have stressed in this respect the important role played by Tunisia." He concluded his statement by adding: "We in the Jamahiriyah welcome as much as Tunisia does, especially after the two leaders' meeting in Jarbah and the restoration of relations between Algeria and Morocco, anything that helps push the wagon of unity forward. The Jarbah meeting has given a new dynamic to the level of Maghrebian relations."

Mbarek, Libya's Sharnanah Sign Protocol

LD0606144988 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Excerpt] In Tunisia yesterday, Slaheddine Ben Mbarek, minister of national economy, and Fathi ibn Shatwan, secretary of the General People's Committee for Industry in the fraternal Libyan Jamahiriyah, signed a protocol on the Tunisian-Libyan talks on cooperation and integration in the industrial field, within the framework of establishing the greater Arab Maghreb.

Following the signing ceremony, Slaheddine Ben Mbarek and Dr Farhat Sharnanah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and External Trade, presided over the start of talks on cooperation, trade integration, and the coordination of marketing plans between the two countries with regard to foreign markets.

Commenting on the talks on industrial integration between the two countries, Slaheddine Ben Mbarek expressed his satisfaction and noted the spirit of brotherhood that characterized the talks between the two delegations. He emphasized that the agreements achieved signal the true beginning of unified action in all

industrial spheres between the two countries, and are a step toward the establishment of Maghreb integration which will lead to the desired Arab unity.

For his part, Fathi Shatwan expressed hope that the agreements will be a start to serious and fruitful action toward the construction of a unified industrial basis. He stressed the efforts made to achieve Maghreb and Arab integration, to consolidate the independence of the Arab world, and to free it from foreign dependency. He pointed out that the existence of world economic blocs requires more action for the establishment of Arab economic integration, which would be the beginning of Arab unity.

The talks included a number of points related to industrial integration in the fields of production and marketing, and also in the spheres of scientific research and training, in addition to integration in all industrial areas.

In this connection the talks touched on the agreement to set up a number of joint industrial ventures and the realization of mutual coordination regarding industrial projects in both countries, the study of planned or completed joint ventures between the Maghreb states, and work aimed at enlarging them so that all Maghreb and Arab countries may contribute to them.

The talks also set dates for the meetings of relevant officials from both countries responsible for the sectors in which the consolidation of cooperation and integration has been agreed upon. The talks also called for the establishment of a follow-up committee for implementing these agreements. This committee will meet every 6 months in each country on an alternate basis and whenever it is deemed necessary to convene.

Opening the talks on trade exchange, Slaheddine Ben Mbarek welcomed Dr Farhat Sharnanah and pointed out the hopes pinned on these talks for improving bilateral trade exchanges on the one hand, and on the coordination of trade policies between the two countries with regard to other markets that import Tunisian and Libyan goods, on the other hand.

The minister expressed the determination of both sides to expand cooperation and to facilitate measures which would help to activate exchanges and raise them to the highest levels in the very near future. He also pointed out the importance of improving the medium- and long-term supply, on a preferential basis, between the two countries as an important step toward the unification of the two markets on both bilateral and Maghreb levels.

Farhat Sharnanah made a speech in which he indicated the importance of these talks with regard to the consolidation of cooperation and integration between the two countries, and the beginning of the construction of a unified economic Maghreb. He stressed the need to immediately begin the true implementation of Maghreb integration and then the desired Arab integration. [passage omitted]

Mauritanian President Comments Before Leaving

LD0406140088 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, CMSN chairman and Mauritanian president, left Tunisia this morning at the end of a 3-day working and friendly visit. [passage omitted]

At the airport, the Mauritanian president made the following statement:

My visit to Tunisia has enabled me to meet my brother, His Excellency President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. We held talks on our excellent bilateral relations, and we reiterated our determination to bolster and consolidate them in all fields. Our talks also touched upon the positive development witnessed by the Maghreb region in the past days, which we hope will signal the beginning of an era that will bring us closer to realizing the hopes and aspirations of prosperity, dignity, and progress for the region's peoples. We also talked about the issue of supporting the uprising of the brave Palestinian people, the situation in southern Africa, and other related matters. Our standpoints were identical with regard to all the issues we discussed. I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to my brother President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and the government and people of sisterly Tunisia for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded us since our arrival. [passage omitted]

Western Sahara

Polisario 'Ready To Renounce' Military Option

LD0406165188 Kuwait KUNA in English 1615 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Rabat, June 4 (KUNA)—Secretary general of the Polisario, Mohamed Abdelaziz has reportedly informed Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi recently that, since the Arab Maghreb has chosen unifying action, his movement is ready to renounce the military option.

According to the Moroccan independent weekly AL-USBU' AL-SAHAFI WA AL-SIYASI, Abdelaziz has however said the problem of the "Polisario" remains nonetheless posed in its political dimension and that it will obey the unifying will of the Arab Maghreb leaders.

The weekly added that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had, in a written message, informed Maghreban leader of the evolution of the Polisario's stance as was presented to him by Abdelaziz.

It also said Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali had been himself informed of the change in the Polisario's attitude during a 40-minute tete-a-tete meeting he had with Abdelaziz last May 26 in Addis Ababa.

Bahrain

Amir Interviewed on Gulf War, 'Uprising'

JN0506202288 Manama WAKH in English 1620 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Manama, June 5 (GNA) — The Amir of Bahrain H.H. [His Highness] Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah expressed grave concern over the continuation of the Gulf war.

In an interview with outgoing PRESS TRUST OF INDIA correspondent in the Middle East O.P. Tanega, H.H. Shaykh 'Isa said: "This war led to tremendous losses to the two countries and constituted a serious threat to peace and security in the region. [no closing quatation marks as received] [passage omitted]

Here is the text of the interview.

Q: Can his highness give some general impressions about India?

A: India is a friend to us and it is always seeking to maintain peace and alleviate tension in the world. India is practicing the nonaligned policy and objecting to discrimination and seeking to achieve disarmament. It has also wide international relations based on equality and mutual benefit. It is well known that India undertook friendship and cooperation with most peoples of the world to lead to stability and development at the regional and international level. India supported Arab rights at international forums. It also played a role in our region by seeking to stop the bloodshed between Iraq and Iran in their war which is in its eighth year running.

Furthermore, India achieved tremendous progress in developing its own capabilities, mainly in industry and attained production levels covering its requirements. [passage omitted]

Q: The superpowers — Soviet Union and USA — had been able to successfully solve ticklish problems of nuclear disarmament and Afghanistan. Does Your Highness feel that Bahrain, along with other Gulf or Arab states, can play an important role in persuading the superpowers to make serious efforts to bring the Iraq-Iran war to an end and help Palestinians achieve their homeland and protect them from Israeli repression in the Israeli-occupied areas?

A: I want to affirm our grave concern because of the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran. This war led to tremendous losses to the two countries and constituted a serious threat to peace and security in the region so that more efforts should be exerted to stop aggression and start negotiations on stopping the war, in harmony with the spirit of the United Nations Charter especially its recent Resolution No 598.

The world at large, mainly the superpowers, should seek all possible means and ways to stop the war.

For the sake of this goal we made numerous regional and international contacts and we will do all what we can to stop this bloodshed in the region so that peace can prevail.

I want to praise here Iraq's role in responding to UN Security Council resolutions and to all mediation efforts, its readiness to negotiate with Iran for finding a just settlement to stop the bloodshed and destruction, to give rights where rights are due and to adopt the policy of good neighbourliness and non-interference in domestic affairs.

Q: Arab unity is as evasive as ever. How can a divided Arab world ever really stand united and help Palestinians in their long struggle for their legal rights from Israel?

A: Regarding the development of the Palestinian cause and the situation resulting from the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the Arab lands, we regard this as a strategic issue supported by the Gulf states.

It is our prime cause and we spared no efforts in urging the international community to find a suitable settlement for it in order to allow the Palestinian people their self-determination and the practice of their national rights in their homeland.

The Palestinian uprising in the occupied lands is a natural reaction to oppressive measures carried out by the Zionist enemy and its constant violation of the sanctity of the holy places.

The uprising now constitutes a new reality, which calls for speeding up the convention of the international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all concerned parties including the Palestine Liberation Movement, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

Undoubtedly, enhancing Arab solidarity is an essential base for all joint Arab action which has as its aim, the unity of Arab ranks.

We here in the Gulf always call for boosting effective Arab solidarity and work on averting all what obstructs the Arab march and confront all challenges facing it.

The communiques of GCC summits showed this stance and reaffirmed the necessity of settling all Arab differences within the framework of brotherhood and understanding and through constructive dialogue to maintain the unity of ranks and by seeking to mobilize potentials for the service of the main battle of the Arab nation in this critical stage of its history.

Q: With the Security Council Resolution (598) on immediate cease-fire in the Gulf war stalemated for nearly a year, now how does His Highness feel [words indistinct] restored in the Gulf? Does His Highness agree to the view that the increasing naval presence of superpowers and other Western nations has aggravated the Gulf situation rather than bringing peace to the region?

A: There is Arab, Islamic and international unanimity supporting the Security Council Resolution No 598 concerning the Iraq-Iran war and the necessity of its implementation. We consider it wise to end the dispute as the continuation of the war threatens peace and security at the regional and international level.

Concerning naval military presence of the major powers, this is linked with the goal of ending the war. The Arabian Gulf is vital water passage for international trade. When the war stops the fleets currently in the Gulf waters will leave.

Oman

Delegation Leaves for Arab Summit in Algiers

JN0606085588 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0815 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Muscat, 6 Jun (WAKH) — Thuwayni ibn Shihab, special representative of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the sultan of Oman, left Muscat for Algeria to represent Sultan Qabus at extraordinary Arab summit to be held in the Algerian capital tomorrow, Tuesday. The summit will continue until Thursday.

The Omani delegation to the summit comprises Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Ibrahim ibn Humud al-Subhi, secretary general of the higher committee for conferences; Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-Nabi Makki, civil service minister; and Haytham ibn Tariq, Foreign Ministry secretary for political affairs.

PDRY

Al-'Attas Leaves Aden for Arab Summit in Algiers

LD0706051388 Aden ANA in Arabic 1150 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Summary from poor reception] Aden, 6 Jun — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, left Aden today to attend the special summit opening in Algiers tomorrow.

Qatar

Amir To Lead Delegation to Summit in Algiers

JN0606195288 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1755 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Doha, 6 Jun (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, will lead Qatar's delegation to the extraordinary Arab summit conference which will begin in Algiers tomorrow, Tuesday.

In a statement this evening, the Qatari amir's office said a senior delegation will accompany his highness. The delegation comprises Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayif Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Hasan Kamil, adviser to his highness the amir; 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari, minister of information; Shaykh Hamad ibn Suhaymn Al Thani, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Khalifah Sultan al-'Asiri, Qatari ambassador in Algiers; and 'Ali Husayn al-Miftah, Qatar's permanent Arab League representative. His highness will also be accompanied by a media delegation led by 'Ali Sa'id al-Kuwari, director and chief editor of QNA, along with a press delegation comprising owners and chief editors of local newspapers.

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd, Delegation Leave for Arab Summit

LD0606195988 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] King Fahd left Jeddah at 1415 GMT to attend the emergency Arab summit in Algiers. The king was accompanied by an official delegation consisting of Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Muhammad al-'Ali Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy: Hisham Nazir, minister of petroleum and mineral resources and acting minister of finance: Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahman al-Shaykh, chief of royal protocol; 'Ali ibn Musallam, adviser at the Royal Court; 'Abd al-Wahab al-'Isa, deputy chief of the Royal Court; Muhammad al-Sulayman, private secretary to King Fahd: Muhammad Hasan al-Faqi, the Saudi ambassador in Algiers; and Staff General 'Abdallah al-'Ali al-Mamlaq, commander of the Royal Guards.

United Arab Emirates

Cooperation Accord Signed With Iraq 6 Jun

JN0606173488 Baghdad INA in English 1525 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, June 6, INA — Iraq has offered to provide technical aid to the United Arab Emirates in the agriculture field and to train UAE agricultural personnel.

The offer was made in an accord signed in Abu Dhabi Monday at the end of the 5th session of the joint Iraqi-UAE committee for economic and technical cooperation.

Signed by Iraqi Minister of Finance Hikmat 'Umar Mukhalif al-Hadithi and UAE Minister of Economy and Trade Sayf al-Jarwan, the accord provides for expanding and diversifying trade exchange between the two countries.

Ramadan Makes Statement, Departs for Algeria
JN0606150488 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, left for Algiers today leading a delegation to represent Iraq in the extraordinary Arab summit conference to begin there tomorrow.

In a statement to INA, Taha Yasin Ramadan said Iraq is eager to participate effectively and seriously in any Arab gathering at the summit level to enhance and unify Arab solidarity in confronting conspiracies and aggression posed to the Arab nation by both the Zionist entity and the Iranian regime. Ramadan added that Iraq hopes the Arab summit will adopt effective resolutions and practical measures to support the Palestinian uprising. Hence, the Palestinian Arab people can forcibly liberate their land from the Zionist aggressors just as the Iraqis did when they liberated, with strong will and arms, the land of Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah [Shalamcheh] from the filth of the criminal Khomeyniites.

Taha Yasin Ramadan pointed out that the Palestinian women, the elderly, and children have the will to liberate the soil of their usurped homeland from the occupiers. He asserted that Iraq, which took the initiative of supporting the Palestinian uprising through various decisions, will exert every effort so that the summit will issue practical resolutions to enable the Palestinian Arab people to regain their legitimate rights. He said: Iraq will support the PLO in all that the PLO deems useful for the cause in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Replying to an INA question on whether the extraordinary Arab summit would include discussion of hot Arab issues other than the Palestinian uprising, such as the Iraq-Iran war, the results of the summit of reconciliation and accord in Amman at the end of last year, and the Iranian threats to and aggressions on the Arabian Gulf states, Taha Yasin Ramadan said the conference is devoted to the Palestinian uprising. However, this uprising is not isolated from the current Arab situation, including the Iraq-Iran war and Arab-Iranian relations. Hence, if the brother Arab presidents, kings, and amirs decided to discuss these issues, Iraq would be ready for this discussion.

Ramadan added that the resolutions that will be issued by the extraordinary summit conference must be more advanced than the resolutions of the Amman summit conference, which were then considered a starting point for strong Arab solidarity and the beginning of a unified pan-Arab awakening. However, this awakening has not yet been achieved because the traitors killed those pan-Arab resolutions by circumventing them through methods of prevarication and deception, which were clearly exposed before the Arab leaders and nation.

The delegation accompanying the first deputy prime minister comprises Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member; and a number of senior officials. Taha Yasin Ramadan was seen off by a number of ministers.

Envoys Told of Attack on President's House
JN0406180988 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jun (INA)—The Foreign Ministry summoned the Arab and foreign ambassadors accredited to Iraq today. They were informed of the statement issued by the official spokesman following the joint RCC-Ba'th Party Regional Command meeting chaired by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn yesterday.

The Foreign Ministry asserted to the Arab and foreign ambassadors that Iraq deems the vile attempt carried out yesterday by the Iranian regime an act of aggression of the highest degree that can be perpetrated by states. The ministry added that this attempt also contravenes the five principles announced by Iraq and according to which the bombing of cities and residential targets is to be avoided.

The ministry said this impudent act of aggression deserves a strong reply justified by all legal criteria as well as other criteria governing the conflict.

The ministry pointed out that Iraq reserves full right to respond to this attempt at the appropriate time despite the fact that the leadership has decided not to respond to this attempt at present.

Press Denounces Attack
JN0406113888 Baghdad INA in English 1100 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, June 4, INA—Iraqi dailies today came out with headlines and editorials on the mean Iranian adventure yesterday on President Saddam Husayn's house in Al-'Awjah village, Salah al-Din Province.

In a front-page editorial published today, AL-THAWRAH paper said Iraq would answer back strongly, fiercely and accurately at the appropriate time. Iraq's reply to yesterday's crime of the Iranian rulers against President Husayn's house in Salah al-Din Province would be crushed and devastating, it stressed.

The fresh crime of Tehran rulers would not pass unpunished, AL-THAWRAH remarked, adding "When the hour of retaliation comes, the rulers of Iran would regret the criminal act they have done."

The answer of Iraq would be tantamount to feelings of Iraqis who yesterday took to the streets demanding retaliation against and punishment of Khomeyniite villains.

By committing its crime, the regime of Tehran aimed at covering up debacles it had suffered in battle fields, particularly in "blessed Ramadan" and "On God We Have Depended" operations, AL-THAWRAH said.

The Zionist charlatans of Tehran were attempting, but in vain, to divert attention of Iranian peoples from their defeat and impotency, AL-THAWRAH said.

This wanton Khomeyniite act represented a new brazen, deliberate violation of the five principles set out by Iraq as conditions for halting attacks on cities and residential districts, AL-THAWRAH mentioned.

Iraq actually committed itself to those five principles since 20 April last, however, the Iranian regime kept breaching those principles, launching during the past period, several attacks on Iraqi villages and towns and along the border, AL-THAWRAH said. And by executing its callous act of yesterday, the Iranian regime once again violated the five principles outrageously and intentionally, the paper pointed out.

The rulers of Iran could not undermine Iraq of Saddam Husayn, AL-THAWRAH stressed. "Iraq possesses destructive air and missile capabilities enough to teach them bitter lessons," AL-THAWRAH warned.

AL-JUMHURIYAH paper said, in this regard, Iraq's instrumental reply to the new Iranian crime would come at the appropriate time.

It added President Husayn's family house in Al-'Awjah village "is a big moral symbol to all Iraqis from the remotest point in the north to the farthest spot in the south of Iraq."

The criminal folly committed by Iran's rulers yesterday would change nothing of the bitter defeat they had sustained in the battles of Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah, AL-JUMHURIYAH said.

Rafsanjani's evil act of yesterday, the military paper of Iraq said, indicated one thing only: "Rafsanjani is no good for the post of commander-in-chief of the Iranian Armed Forces and Iraq, due to this new appointment, is going to score fresh victories over Iran."

It is to be noted that President Husayn yesterday morning president over a joint meeting for the Revolution Command Council (RCC) and Regional Command of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party (ABSP). Following the meeting, an official spokesman stated that Tehran regime sent an F-4 aircraft to hit residence of President Saddam Husayn's family in Al-'Awjah village, Salah al-Din Province, but, none of his excellency's family member got hurt the spokesman added.

Reportage on Visit by Egypt's Usamah al-Baz

Arrives at Airport

JN0506100788 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0300 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's office and first under secretary at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, arrived in Baghdad last night on a visit to Iraq. The president's secretary and the Egyptian ambassador in Baghdad were at the airport to welcome him.

Delivers Mubarak Message

JN0506103288 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0933 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA)—President Saddam Husayn today received a message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. The message was delivered by Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of President Mubarak's office and first under secretary at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, currently visiting Iraq.

President Mubarak's message and the talks Dr al-Baz held with President Saddam Husayn when the latter received him here today dealt with the state of affairs in the Arab region, particularly the Palestinian Arab people's uprising against the Zionist occupation, Arab relations, and issues of mutual interest.

The Egyptian message also reiterated President Husni Mubarak's congratulations and those of the Egyptian people on the victories scored by Iraq in defense of its sovereignty and liberation of its territory. The message affirmed that Iraq's achievements are a victory for the entire Arab nation and an enhancement of pan-Arab security.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; the president's secretary; and the Egyptian ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Received by Tariq 'Aziz

JN0506103588 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, held a round of talks today with Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's office and first under secretary at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. The two sides discussed fraternal relations between Iraq and Egypt, the Iranian aggression against Iraq, and the victories scored by Iraq in Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah [Shalamcheh] when it repulsed Iranian forces and liberated Iraqi territory. The two sides also discussed the Arab situation and the Palestinian people's heroic uprising. The Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary and the Egyptian ambassador in Baghdad attended the talks.

Makes Departure Statement

JN0506174088 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA)—Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's office and first under secretary at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, left Baghdad today at the end of a 1-day visit to Iraq, during which he conveyed a message to President Saddam Husayn from President Mubarak.

In a statement to INA before leaving, Al-Baz said that he is carrying a reply message to President Mubarak from President Saddam Husayn. He added that the two messages affirm solidarity and feelings of unity between the two countries and that Iraq and Egypt are waging the same pan-Arab battles. He added that President Mubarak's message expresses heartfelt congratulations on the Iraqi people's victories—which are considered victories for the Arab nation—and on the failure of aggressive plans of the Iranian leadership—including aggression against the residence of President Saddam's family in the Al-'Awjah township in the Salah al-Din Governorate.

Al-Baz also said that he conveyed to President Saddam Husayn Egypt's happiness at Iraq's heroic steadfastness and its control of the situation. He added that Iraq is offering martyrs on behalf of the Arab nation to achieve higher rights on both political and diplomatic fronts. He also stressed Egypt's support for Iraq in its heroic battles. He said: We support the Iraqi people with all our feelings and capabilities, and we consider ourselves an asset to Iraq in this war, imposed on us in defense of our Arab sanctities. He said that President Mubarak's message dealt with current important Arab issues.

Paper Calls Hashemi-Rafsanjani 'Foolish'

JN0606101588 Baghdad INA in English 0930 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, June 6, INA—Khomeyni handed over military power to Hashemi-Rafsanjani because the latter "is having notorious connections with more than one foreign and Zionist party," AL-JUMHURIYAH daily of Iraq said.

In an editorial published here today, the paper described Hashemi-Rafsanjani as a reckless, foolish person, saying that the first of Hashemi-Rafsanjani's follies was the sending of an Iranian aircraft last Friday morning to attack President Saddam Husayn's family house in Al-'Awjah village Salah al-Din Province.

This foolish act, AL-JUMHURIYAH noted, was a pointer indicating military, political and psychological deadlock of the Iranian regime. This regime "is attempting desperately to find a way out of this dilemma by re-opening chapter of war of the cities," the daily said.

It added that rulers of Iran knew quite well that neither by appointing Hashemi-Rafsanjani to the post of commander in-chief of Iranian Armed Forces nor by propagating Khamene'i's farce or by making noisy statements they ever could rectify their deteriorating situation.

AL-JUMHURIYAH wondered "if some Iranians had accepted the idea of receiving paradise keys from Khomeyni, would they accept them from Hashemi-Rafsanjani?"

By transferring his powers to Hashemi-Rafsanjani, AL-JUMHURIYAH remarked, Khomeyni acknowledged openly and actually his failure to administer the post of commander-in-chief of Iranian Armed Forces or any other one.

Reportage on Gulf War Combat Activities

Comunique No 3,205

JN0606162188 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1603 GMT 6 jUN 88

[Communique No 3,205 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Following is a roundup of our units' activities for last night and today:

1. One of our brave units in the I Army Corps northern sector spotted an enemy helicopter attempting to land inside enemy territory at 1245 [0845 GMT] yesterday. Intensive artillery fire was directed at the helicopter. It was destroyed with its scoundrel occupants. In other areas of the same sector, one personnel shelter was destroyed and four ammunition dumps were blown up. May God bless our brave men in the heroic I Army Corps.

2. Three aggressors were killed; two gun emplacements were destroyed; and one vehicle was damaged in the II Army Corps central sector. One ammunition dump was blown up in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

3. One infantry position was destroyed and two enemy vehicles were damaged in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris. One infantry position and one observation post were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 June 1988

Iranian Allegations Denied

JN0706100988 Baghdad INA in English 0950 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, June 7, INA—Iraq denied Iranian allegations that Iraqi jet fighters had penetrated the airspace of the Iranian city of Baneh and broke the sound barrier over that city yesterday, an Iraqi military spokesman said last night. The spokesman said that these allegations are totally baseless.

Shamir on Shultz Talks, Shevardnadze Meeting

TA0706053988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by New York correspondent Shim'on Schiffer in New York on 6 June—recorded]

[Text] [Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, on your arrival in New York you were greeted by headlines citing the U.S. secretary of state's aides saying that there is no progress, that he does not feel there is any shift. Do you take all this personally?

[Shamir] No, there is nothing personal in this. The truth is that he did not say anything like this to us when he arrived in Israel. We conducted very friendly and cordial talks. I do not think he expected any progress to be made with any of the parties on this visit since he did not come with concrete proposals. He conveyed his impressions of the summit meetings to us, and we held a detailed and very intimate meeting regarding the future. We reached common conclusions and decided on one particular mode of communication. I hope that he came out of our meetings equipped with new hopes.

[Schiffer] You do not take the fact that you are being presented as the obstacle to peace as a personal affront?

[Shamir] Well, first of all it is not true. Second, my appearance here is not a personal one, I represent something and somebody; something very important and somebody very precious to us all.

[Schiffer] In your appearances here you have spoken of the fact that we are not the Soviet Union's enemies. Is this perhaps a new attitude toward your impending meeting with the Soviet foreign minister? What do you expect from this meeting?

[Shamir] I think highly of this meeting, because it has been several years since I have had a chance to meet with a senior Soviet official. I am very interested in creating a new atmosphere of serious political dialogue with one of the two superpowers. It is important to Israel, and it is important to the Soviet Jewry.

[Schiffer] Is there anything you can offer the Soviets? Is there a new approach you can propose to them?

[Shamir] I will certainly explain my ideas, but I will mainly listen to the Soviet foreign minister. We will make efforts to find something that can move us forward.

[Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, good luck.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in English at 0400 on 7 June, in a report on Shamir's visit to New York, adds the following: "Prime Minister Shamir says he is interested in conducting a serious political dialogue with the Soviet Union. The prime minister, now in New York, made the statement to Voice of Israel one day before he is due to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at the UN General Assembly. Earlier, Shamir said he welcomed the changes in the Soviet Union, as demonstrated at the Moscow summit, but suggested that the test would be how these changes are translated into practice."]

Shamir Meets Genscher, Discusses EEC Agreement

TA0706094488 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Jun 88 p 3

[Report by New York correspondent Tzadoq Yehezqeli]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Yesterday Shamir met with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The latter promised that the Federal Republic of Germany will take a determined and public stand against the delay of the trade agreement between Israel and the EEC.

In a meeting held at Shamir's hotel in New York, the prime minister leveled criticism at European states which have delayed the agreement. Genscher declared that the FRG, which heads the EEC, is opposed to their attitude.

Shamir also criticized the approach of European countries to the peace process in the Middle East. He said that their support for an international conference does not help achieve an agreement.

Genscher said that the Soviet Union nowadays permits a very large number of Germans to leave the USSR, approximately 3 times higher than Jewish emigration. This revelation surprised the prime minister. [passage omitted]

Novik Sees Change in Trend of U.S.-USSR Ties

TA0406121288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Interview with Dr Nimrod Novik, political adviser to Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, by David Essing; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Essing] Nimrod Novik, the foreign minister's political adviser, has been meeting recently with Soviet officials. Does Dr Novik see the growing cooperation in the Moscow summit adding momentum to the current Shultz mission?

[Novik] Yes I do. As a matter of fact I think the Moscow summit did not produce new cooperation between the two superpowers, but rather there is a basic change in trends between the two of them. The more that trend finds expression in our region the more we stand to benefit. The more they move from competition to limitations on competition and growing cooperation, the more we will stand to benefit, and I think that happened in Moscow, including in some public references by Gorbachev to our own region.

[Essing] But couldn't this be turned around? Might we not be on the verge of trade-offs between the United States and the Soviet Union; for example, the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, Latin American and elsewhere?

[Novik] The danger is there. The risk is there. It is really up to us to play it wisely. I'll give you just one concrete example. We know what are the predispositions of the present American Administration. We don't know what the next one will be and its inclinations will be. Today, this administration stands ready to enter with us to certain guarantees that will assure the structure of the conference, the parameters of the conference, as well as some substantive ideas on the question of aid for a long time to come provided there is an Israeli Government decision to go for the peace process as structured in the Shultz initiative. Absent that, of course, the unknown is what will be the inclination of the next American president, his secretary of state, his national security adviser. So the risks are there. The more we initiate, the more we push it forward, the more we have a say in structuring the process.

[Essing] But granted if there is continuity between one American administration and the other other, is there not a real problem with the USSR, and what the USSR is going to do at an international conference?

[Novik] Most certainly so, and what we have seen in the Soviet position is a dramatic change. Now, the gaps have not been bridged between their position and the American position, or their position and ours. But the USSR has moved on one primary principle which is of overwhelming importance; that is, what is the center of gravity, where is the focus of the negotiations: with the plenary, with the five permanent members and the others in session, or with the bilateral negotiating parties? From everything we heard at the working levels in the Peres meetings, and in my own meetings with Soviet officials on the one hand, and Gorbachev's statement a couple of days ago and yesterday on the other, it seems that the Soviets have come around to recognizing that the conference should facilitate and support bilateral negotiations and not replace them.

[Essing] But there will surely be an impasse if this international conference gets under way. Surely the question will be then: What will the USSR do under those circumstances? Will they not try and shift the focus back to the security council, back to an international and imposed settlement?

[Novik] Well, if that's their inclination, and if there is nobody to block them, such as the United States or ourselves, then of course this could happen, but then it has nothing to do with an international conference, yes or no. I mean they can always go to the security council. So if there is a concert between the United States and the USSR, that the time has come to impose a solution, it's not the international conference that will facilitate it. They have those rights in the Security Council. Quite the contrary, the very fact that they are willing to accept the limitations we imposed on what the conference can do and what it cannot suggests that they understand the limits of their power to impose are very, very serious.

The structure of the conference adds nothing to the status, powers, and potential of the USSR. The USSR will remain the same superpower with the conference or without, and therefore the fact that they will be there will not add or subtract from their ability to put pressure on us. This is an ability which today is very, very limited. After all, they cannot break diplomatic relations which don't exist. They cannot stop purchasing our goods which they don't anyway. They cannot stop the supply of arms that they don't supply to us anyway. So the ability of the USSR to put pressure on us is very, very limited anyway.

[Essing] But when Gorbachev says, as he did this week, that talks about renewing diplomatic relations will come after the conference gets under way, I don't know if it is to bribe Israel or to put some sugar coating on the bitter pill. Isn't that what he is really doing?

[Novik] Well, we can be cynical about everything, but when we place a demand for the USSR to restore diplomatic relations, and the chief Soviet leader says, we hear you, and in the context of entering relations we'll do that, I really don't think this is a bribe to Israel. I think it is more coming around to recognizing that if you want to play a constructive role in bringing peace between Israel and its neighbors, you should have symmetrical relationships with Israel and its neighbors.

[Essing] With regard to the diplomatic delegation that is going to be going to Moscow, there are reports that there are differences between what you worked out with Soviet officials and what they are now demanding. What is the situation on that?

[Novik] There was a misunderstanding. We presented through the Dutch Embassy in Moscow our interpretation of what the mandate should be. That interpretation was not acceptable to the Soviets. That is a legitimate dispute. What we both decided when we last met in Geneva was to go back to the original mandate as we requested it and as approved by the USSR in Helsinki in January, leaving the interpretation for later dialogue between our consular group and their hosts in Moscow. Therefore we expect it to be taken care of within days.

[Essing] So the delegation will be leaving fairly shortly?

[Novik] I would say within the next couple of weeks, yes.

[Essing] Coming back to the Shultz mission. What do you think can realistically be expected of it? Prime Minister Shamir has made clear time and time again that he is not going to give in on the international conference. What do you think the secretary of state of an outgoing administration, some might say of a lame-duck president, can achieve this time?

[Novik] Well, I think that he has primarily three objectives. One, that he himself will probably give very little probability to, is a historical breakthrough bringing the parties to allow an invitation from the UN secretary general to invite them to the negotiations, and coming forth. I don't expect that to happen. The second objective, which I think is far more realistic, is for him to sustain the momentum and work on the package so that once a decision in Jerusalem is made in November by the Israeli electorate, then this package will be available to the new government in Jerusalem and the new administration in Washington the morning after, rather than start from scratch at that time and waste a year or 2 on preparations. I think a third objective has been accentuated by the Arab summit, but was not created by the Arab summit. That is to prevent the sentiment or feeling in the region that there is no hope for moderation; that there is no hope for dialogue. The moment that happens then extremist ideas and extremist elements take over.

[Essing] Well, we are coming up to the Arab summit next week. Might this happen at the summit?

[Novik] Well, yes, we have been in that movie before where the Arabs decide to rally around the lowest common denominator, and the risk is there. It is very serious that they will come up with some very radical decisions. I suspect that the fact that Gorbachev, on the eve of Shultz' visit to the region and on the eve of the Arab summit, came up in public and all but endorsed the Shultz initiative or Shultz' efforts for peace in the region, which is unprecedented—the tradition was that the USSR used to fight American initiatives and call on their clients not to cooperate—and here the opposite is happening. They are standing up in Moscow 2 days before Shultz comes to the region and saying we have agreed in principle, we have some consensus on principles, we have to work a lot more on details. I think the fact that he implied that he wishes to strengthen the hand of Shultz on this trip has a lot to do with the concern with the regional arms race; with the tendencies toward extremism, toward fundamentalism; and therefore a desire to jointly persuade the Arab summit not to go along that route.

Over 1,000 Soviet Tourists Visit Since November

TA0506113888 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
5 Jun 88 p 4

[Report by Ze'ev Ofiri]

[Text] Visits from the USSR began last November, and over 1,000 tourists have so far arrived in Israel, the great majority to visit relatives here. Those interested in extending their stay can do so through the Soviet consular delegation in Tel Aviv. It has been learned that hundreds of Jews wishing to come to Israel are waiting for permission from the Soviet authorities. Refusniks can present their visa requests, but they are firmly rejected.

An investigation in the USSR showed that on their return most become emigration activists. They return with positive impressions of Israel despite the negative Soviet propaganda. Before leaving the USSR they do not undergo a security briefing but are told that "the USSR cannot assure the safety of tourists in Israel."

The arrival of the tourists causes many problems for them and their families. The USSR does not allow them to take more than $600, which is not sufficient for a 3-month stay in Israel. This is why most stay with relatives.

Members of the Center for Information on Soviet Jewry believe that the Soviet authorities took this step in the hope that it would partially meet the requests for emigration. Dr Yuri Stern, spokesman for the center said: "As a rule we are in a dilemma about people who come on tourist visas and remain here because we do not want tourism from the USSR harmed. Nevertheless, it is clear that the Soviet authorities took into account that a certain percentage would not return."

Husayn Plans Moves Against 'Uprising' Supporters

TA0306143788 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
3 Jun 88 p A2

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] King Husayn is considering halting the transfer of salaries of public workers in the West Bank who receive their weekly wages from the Jordanian Treasury. Husayn also intends to withdraw the Jordanian citizenship of some of the prominent personages in the West Bank who took an active part in and expressed enthusiastic support for the intifadha [uprising]. This was stated yesterday by travelers returning from Amman.

According to the reports, the reason for the strong measures being planned by the Jordanian king is his fury with his West Bank supporters who were intensively involved in the uprising, thus harming Jordan's interests.

Husayn intended to announce these measures in a speech he was to deliver a few days ago, but the speech was canceled for unclear reasons. King Husayn's intention is to signal to the West Bank residents to not go too far in their solidarity with the organizers of the intifadha because this means harming Jordan.

A group of pro-Jordanian notables in the West Bank has lately tried to disseminate leaflets which take exception with some of the intifadha manifestations. The IDF, however, prevented this distribution.

Allegedly Reverses Decision

TA0606125588 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 6 Jun 88 pp 1, 11

[Text] AL-QUDS has learned that King Husayn will not announce the adoption of decisive decisions relating to Jordan's policy toward the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the speech he will deliver during the Algiers summit which begins tomorrow.

This means that the Jordanian monarch "will not wash his hands" of the West Bank and will not sever his direct link with the Palestinian problem, as has been reported recently.

It is worth noting, however, that from now on Jordanian policy will be aimed at the gradual fulfillment of Amman's commitments regarding West Bank affairs.

It has been learned that the relevant government offices in Amman will implement the new Jordanian policy toward the West Bank and Gaza Strip of facilitating the needs and requirements of residents of the occupied territories.

Rabin: Calm Must Precede U.S. Request on Rights

TA0606170188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said that quiet must return to the territories before a response to the U.S. demand on human rights issues can be given. He said Israel must not appear to the U.S. public as a country that does not look after the rights of the inhabitants of the territories.

Our correspondent Ya'aqov Balselbaum reports that Rabin also said the United States has met all its commitments following the cancellation of the Lavi project. The defense minister addressed the Israel-U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1605 GMT on 6 June also reports on Rabin's remarks, quoting him as saying: "Israel never requested and will not ask for U.S. military involvement to help us out. At the same time, the Americans know that if they need a base for an operation to secure a vital U.S. interest in the Middle East, the response in Israel will be positive—even more than that."]

IDF Spokesman Criticizes Domestic, Foreign Media

TA0606193488 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] The IDF spokesman sharply attacked the media in Israel and abroad, charging that they have demeaned themselves. He claimed that the media denigrate the IDF for political reasons, and make cynical and nasty use of their power. Brigadier General Lapid referred among other things to a newspaper article about an old Arab whom IDF soldiers supposedly entrapped in a hole in the ground. An investigation showed that no IDF soldiers had been at the site and that it was the man's son who had thrown him into the hole.

Brig Gen Lapid claimed that since the beginning of the uprising the IDF has been extremely liberal with the media, permitting hundreds of Israeli and foreign correspondents to cover events in the territories. He said the behavior of IDF soldiers in the territories is better than that of any other army in the world in similar circumstances. He said foreign media have come to understand that they exaggerated their presentation of the situation, and have recently begun to recant. The IDF spokesman made his remarks in Tel Aviv at a gathering of World War II veterans of the British Army.

Arabs Who Met Rabin Receive Death Threats

TA0606160088 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Jun 88 p 3

[Report by military correspondent Tali Zelinger]

[Text] Arab notables from the territories who met Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin last week are facing threats to their lives because their names were published in the press.

In contrast to the original aim of not disclosing the fact of the meetings and not mentioning the names of those who participated in them, the information was leaked. Military sources in the territories revealed that the disclosure caused panic and anger among the participants, and steps are now being taken to protect them.

Local sources in the territories believe the leak was deliberate and aimed at laying the groundwork for a visit by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin to the United States in late June. According to these sources, Rabin will try to show that he kept a promise to carry on a dialogue with moderate leaders in the territories concurrent with the waning of the intifadha [uprising].

More on Unrest, Related Incidents in Territories

'Violent Protests' in W. Bank

TA0606175188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Violent protests erupted today in several areas of Judaea and Samaria. Some of the protests were sparked by Arab teenagers returning to high schools this morning in Hebron, Tulkarm, and Ramallah.

Reporter Steve Rodan quotes military sources as saying a firebomb was thrown in the Ramallah market this afternoon. Nobody was injured. Arab sources said two firebombs were thrown at an Israeli bus in Ramallah. The army spokesman said he could not confirm this. Arab sources also said a 10-year-old was injured in the leg by army fire in the Al-Am'ari camp in Al-Birah. The

army spokesman said he could not confirm this. Two firebombs were thrown today under an empty Egged bus at the central station in East Jerusalem near the Damascus gate. None was hurt, but the bus was damaged when one of the bombs exploded and caught fire. The police are investigating.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1700 GMT on 6 June reports: "The Military Government in Judaea and Samaria today closed a school in Hebron after its students rioted. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that in other places there were incidents of stone throwing and tire burning. High school studies resumed today after a strike of 5 months. The Civilian Administration told our correspondent that there was high attendance and there were no mishaps."]

Jabalyah Demonstration 6 Jun

TA0606191588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] An IDF force tonight used rubber bullets to disperse a demonstration in the Jabalyah refugee camp where inhabitants stoned soldiers. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that curfews continue in Jabalyah and Al-Nusayrat. On the other hand, the blockades on Al-Burayj and Al-Mughazi refugee camps were lifted.

Jabalyah Infant Wounded

TA0606195288 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1930 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Our correspondent in the south 'Ezra Yanuv reports that a 9-month-old baby girl was wounded by a rubber bullet in the Jabalyah refugee camp. This baby, like the one last week, was hit in the eye, and its mother brought it to IDF soldiers in the camp to be treated. Our correspondent is trying to find out where the baby has been hospitalized and what her condition is.

The IDF spokesman in Gaza said that during the break in the curfew in Jabalyah to enable the inhabitants to stock up on food, local youths stoned IDF soldiers who dispersed them with rubber bullets. An initial investigation showed that the soldiers did not notice any children during the disturbance. The IDF is continuing its investigation into the incident.

1 Arab, 2 Israelis Wounded

TA0706044388 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A 16-year-old resident of the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp was wounded last night by IDF gunfire. Military sources have told our correspondent Arye Gus that the youth was hit by a stray bullet when soldiers were pursuing stonethrowers.

Israeli citizens sustained face injuries from stones hurled in Qalqilyah and in 'Azzun. Several cars in these locations were damaged.

Al-Birah Mayor Stabbed

TA0706091788 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Al-Birah Mayor Hassan al-Tawil was stabbed near his residence. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that his wounds are described as moderate and that he was hospitalized in the Ramallah hospital.

The IDF has closed off the area of the mayor's residence and of the Ramallah hospital, and has launched searches.

IDF Compensates Bayta Resident

TA0606104888 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1000 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] This morning Lieutenant Colonel Rami Yadin, the Nabulus military governor, gave a bank check for 35,330 new Israeli shekels to the Bayta resident whose house was mistakenly demolished. As may be recalled, the security forces destroyed 14 houses in the village following the incident in which Tirtza Porat was killed. It was later learned that one of these houses belonged to Hafiz Ahmad Hadir, who came to the aid of the youths who were under attack.

IDF Casualties During Unrest

TA0606170388 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Jun 88 p 1

[Report by Uri'el Ben-'Ami]

[Text] Since the beginning of the uprising in the territories on 9 December 1987, IDF soldier Moshe Katz was killed and more than 300 soldiers injured. This is reported by the IDF spokesman.

Reserves soldier Moshe Katz was killed in Bethlehem on 20 March 1988 by firing from short range. Of the more than 300 injured soldiers, dozens required hospitalization. The gravest incident was the wounding of soldier Daniyel Kohen on 19 March 1988 in Nabulus. Various objects were thrown at the soldier in that incident, causing a paralysis in the lower part of his body. Since then he has been in the rehabilitation ward at Tel Hashomer Hospital.

The IDF spokesman noted that most of the soldiers were slightly injured and did not require hospitalization. Most of the injuries resulted from stones, bricks, metal objects, and axes being thrown.

Kakh Admits To Arab's Death Near Qiryat Arba'

TA0506095888 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Jun 88 pp 1, 2

[Report by Yosi Levi, Shefi Gabay, and 'Imanu'el Rosen]

[Excerpts] "We, members of Kakh, carried out the operation in the village of Al-Shuyukh in retaliation for the murder of the yeshiva student in the Sacker Park," a Kakh member in Jerusalem told MA'ARIV after midnight. He claimed that he and his men were responsible for the Friday attack near Qiryat Arba' where an Arab youth, Mustafa Ahmad Hallayqa, 20, was killed, and six were wounded.

"Eleven people participated in the action. Four blocked the roads: two in the direction of Qiryat Arba' and two at the northern exit in the direction of Wadi Si'ir. Seven entered the village on foot. We used radio communications. Nails and iron splinters were strewn on the road for added security," the Kakh activist said.

The man admitted that he and his friends opened fire at inhabitants' houses. [passage omitted]

Military sources said the IDF's relations with the Jewish settlers are tense, especially since the incident in the village of Bayta. A senior military source said yesterday: "The settlers are the main source of high tension in the territories at present." The sources were referring to acts of retaliation and incitement. [passage omitted]

Anti-Occupation Groups Stage 'Mass Rally'

TA0406201388 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] A mass rally staged in Tel Aviv's Malkhey Yisra'el Square under the slogan Enough Occupation took place tonight. The participants included members of 21 organizations and groups fighting against continued Israeli rule in the territories, and calling for negotiations with the Palestinian nation.

The rally participants gathered early in the evening on Tel Aviv's Dizengoff Street, and proceeded to Malkhey Yisra'el Square carrying placards with slogans against the occupation. Among the marchers were members of several movements, including; the Women in Black, Enough Occupation, There is a Limit, and the Red Line. HADASH [Democratic Movement for Peace and Equality] party leaders and Knesset Members Me'ir Wilner and Charlie Biton participated in the rally. The Peace Now movement did not take part.

Our correspondent Hayim Plattner reports that recently there has been growing cooperation between the various movements opposing Israeli occupation of the territories. Among other actions, they have placed protest vigils outside prisons where security detainees are held.

Police forces secured the march and rally. During the march there were several clashes between police and demonstrators. In one incident, a demonstrator was asked by police to remove a PLO-colored scarf, and a skirmish developed. Eight persons were detained.

5 Arabs Admit to Arson in Galilee Fire

TA0506194888 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] In a police interrogation this evening, five residents of the Arab villages of Al-Makr and (Shudaydah) admitted to having set a forest on fire near the Ahihud intersection at noon today. Our correspondent in the north Moti 'Eden reports that western Galilee firemen worked very hard to extinguish this fire, which broke out in about 10 places. Assistant Commander Ya'aqov Ganot, the officer commanding the Galilee Subdistrict Police, will soon convene the heads of Arab villages in the Galilee to require them to convince youths not to engage in arson, otherwise the police will exercise harsh countermeasures.

King Husayn Leaves for Arab Summit in Algiers
JN0606120688 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for Algiers at noon today to lead Jordan's delegation to an extraordinary Arab summit conference that will begin in the Algerian capital tomorrow. On hand to bid his majesty farewell at the airport were His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the Senate president, the House speaker, the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the cabinet ministers. His majesty was also seen off by the Algerian charge d'affaires in Amman.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath before His Majesty King Husayn in the presence of the Council of Ministers as the regent during the king's stay abroad.

The delegation accompanying his majesty comprises Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Court chief Marwan al-Qasim, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

King Husayn Discusses Israeli Nuclear Buildup
JN0406082088 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 4 Jun 88 p 16

["Text" of message from King Husayn to the third special UN General Assembly session on disarmament held in New York; date not given]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Mr President, Your Excellency the Secretary General, honorable chiefs and members of delegations: We are very delighted to talk to you today as you meet to discuss the question of disarmament. This question is being discussed during a special session of the General Assembly, which is continuing the common international effort that began on the same level and with the same participation in the first session on disarmament in 1978 and continued in the second session on the same subject in 1982. [passage omitted]

Mr President, the tendency of states to measure their security in accordance with the volume of their military arsenals has led to the grave situation today. Everybody realizes that such a tendency results in the consecration of the barriers of fear, suspicion, and lack of confidence between nations. Arms buildups do not achieve security. Indeed, they lead to an indefinite arms race between states. Under the shadow of this arms race, security based on arsenals remains temporary and unstable. This is true of our current world more than ever before.

Despite dedicating scientists and the fruits of technology to the production and development of various weapons, and despite the world military spending more than $900 billion per year, the world is still deprived of a feeling of security. Indeed, fear and anxiety increase day after day, especially under the shadow of the nuclear weapons that have changed previous conceptions of war. It is no longer possible to talk about limited wars or wars that can be won or confined. In the event of a nuclear war, God forbid, there will be no victorious party. Destruction will be comprehensive, and disaster will befall us all. [passage omitted]

Mr President, as everybody knows, the Middle East is witnessing a number of conflicts, the most serious of which is the Arab-Israeli conflict, which has caused tension and instability over the past 40 years. The reality that the whole world now knows is that the main cause of this conflict is the continued Israeli occupation of Arab territories since 1967 and the denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people on their soil. In the absence of an effective international determination, Israel has managed to maintain its occupation without heeding international legitimacy. It further aggravated the situation when it introduced nuclear weapons to the Middle East region. It has been building up its nuclear capabilities since the 1950's and is continuing to develop and expand them to the extent that it now represents a terrible threat not only to the Middle East region but to the world as a whole.

In this respect, Israel policy was characterized by endeavers to posssess, develop, and build up nuclear weapons without joining the Nuclear Nonprolification Treaty or subjecting its nuclear facilities to the supervision of the IAEA.

In 1981, Israel also attacked the Iraqi nuclear plant, which was devoted to peaceful purposes and subject to the supervision of the IAEA. Jordan looks to the United Nations as the appropriate forum through which effective measures must be taken to ensure that the Middle East region is kept free of nuclear weapons in such a way that Israel's military nuclear program is halted and its nuclear weapons eliminated. In this way the world and the region can avoid the horrible dangers that lie in this Israeli tendency. On the basis of this, Jordan stresses its support for the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Middle East, Africa, the Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia, Latin America, and other world locations as an arrangement that will help the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons quantitatively and qualitatively. It will also help the crystallization of a system to stop the spread of nuclear weapons and their expansion to new horizons, and especially to prevent the arms race from transfering to outer space.

Mr President, we all have a great responsibility to exert the utmost efforts to achieve a disarmament that will prevent a disaster from occurring, God forbid, that would end all mankind. The superpowers bear a major proportion of this responsibility in view of the responsibility given to them by the UN Charter for maintaining world peace and security, as the owners of the largest quantity of nuclear weapons, and as the parties that account for the highest percentage of world military spending. We also have a duty toward humanity to work

to consolidate the role of the United Nations and implement the words and spirit of its Charter. Thus we can find just, peaceful solutions to the various regional conflicts, and there will be no need for each state to try to achieve its security alone through arms buildup. Furthermore, the tendency to use force or threaten to use force in international relations will be stopped.

We see in the agreement on the elimination of shorter- and intermediate-range nuclear missiles, signed in Washington between the United States and the Soviet Union in December, an important step in the right direction. We hope it will be followed by other steps in the near future. The accord on the Afghan problem that was signed in Geneva in April is also a good sign and an important achievement that contributes to reducing world tension and spreads a touch of optimism in the world. For the world to feel a real sense of assurance, further progress must be made in the fields of disarmament and settling disputes, especially regional disputes, peacefully.

Mr President, delegates, I wish you success in your good efforts in the service of humanity, and hope that this session will achieve the goals for which it was convened. I also hope that each of us will do his best for the success of this noble endeavor. Peace be upon you.

Shultz' Israel Talks 'Test' for U.S. Diplomacy

JN0606080788 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Jun 88 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "The Israeli Station in Shultz' Peace Tour"]

[Text] The Israeli station of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' tour constitutes a practical test for the ability of U.S. diplomacy to break through the wall erected by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in the face of the initiative that is linked with Secretary Shultz' name.

This Israeli station also constitutes another test of the meaning of Shultz' statements in Amman and Cairo, and of this new diplomatic language that the U.S. secretary has used for the first time.

This is because the course of the long diplomatic process, led by George Shultz himself through four successive Middle East tours, will depend on the results of Shultz' talks with the Israeli leaders during this tour, which may be the last one.

We have no illusions that the kind words uttered by Shultz before his arrival in occupied Jerusalem might possibly soften the Israeli side. The U.S. secretary had earlier assured it of Washington's adherence to its position not to exert the least pressure on Israel to make it accept the U.S. initiative.

So, Secretary Shultz' current mission in Israel looks more like an impossible mission. This is not only due to the known Israeli obstinacy and inflexibility, but also due to Washington's appeasement of such Israeli obstinacy and the continuous U.S. cover for Israel's violation of the United Nations and Security Council resolutions.

In face of all this, George Shultz, who has put U.S. prestige to the real test through his peace initiative, is required to defend U.S. credibility by using the enormous influence that Washington has on Israel. He must do this if he wants to prevent his peace initiative from failing and dying before his eyes, and also if he wants to prevent the dangerous consequences caused by the political stalemate in the region—including the possibility of another war that will be more vicious and dangerous than any of the previous Middle Eastern wars.

Explosion in West Beirut Causes Deaths, Injuries

NC0706140088 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] A number of people were killed or wounded as a result of an explosion in the Al-Maramil-Al-Awza'i area [in West Beirut] 20 meters from a Syrian Army checkpoint this afternoon. According to security reports, the explosion could have been the result of a car bomb. A large fire broke out in the area. Military experts have left for the scene of the explosion. Another car in the area is also thought to be booby-trapped.

Police, Hizballah Clash

NC0706143288 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Clashes involving the use of machineguns and RPG's have been going on between Hizballah gunmen and the internal security forces in the Al-Marami area since 1645 today. A car bomb which exploded in the area at 1600 today caused 25 casualties, including 2 members of the internal security forces and 2 Syrian soldiers. The booby-trapped car was a Mercedes 200.

Our correspondent reports that the clashes began after Hizballah gunmen riding in a Renault engaged in a shouting match with internal security forces members guarding the area.

Blast Not From Car Bomb

NC0706145288 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1436 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Security sources have reported that the explosion in the Al-Awza'i area was not the result of a car bomb, but was caused by a bag of explosives placed in a sewer manhole at the Al-Awza'i intersection in the Al-Maramil area. Preliminary reports indicate that the explosion killed 3 people and wounded 21 others.

Meanwhile, a security source has denied reports by a private radio station of a clash between an official security apparatus and an armed organization in the Al-Maramil area. Shooting heard in the area was aimed at keeping people away from the site of the explosion, the source said.

Hizballah Criticizes Birri, Amal Movement

NC0606062688 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Hizballah has criticized remarks made by Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri at his recent news conference. The outcome of the fighting in the suburb should be enough to make the arrogant ones repent and reconsider their calculations, Hizballah added.

According to a statement issued by Hizballah, Minister Birri once again violated the agreements that were concluded and reneged on his commitment to stop the media campaign by holding his news conference. His remarks at this news conference displayed his extreme frustration. His unfounded allegations and claims reflected the state of hallucination experienced by Amal as a result of its military defeat in the suburb, Hizballah declared.

The statement goes on to say: Do those who levy charges on oil revenues at the Al-Zahrani refinery; impose taxes on citizens' real estate and other government departments in the South; share the funds of the Council of the South, the Ministries of Justice, the South, and Hydroelectric Resources; extort money from expatriates; and use land in the South for private business, have any right to talk about Lebanon's unity or rescue?

Amal Responds

NC0606173988 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] The Amal Movement has responded to the accusations which Hizballah has leveled against it and against its leader, Minister Nabih Birri. The Amal Movement says: We challenge those who accuse the Movement of imposing levies and fees, and who say that land in the South is being used for private projects, to name these projects. Everyone is aware of the volume of trade in land and property in Al-Biqa' and the southern suburb of Beirut. These transactions involve the property of people who have been displaced. Those who have leveled such charges have themselves become a petro-party [petro-hizb], receiving money from various sources and forming gangs to rob banks. This is in addition to the deals which have been and are being concluded for the release of hostages.

The Amal Movement also adds: The talk about a plan to get Iran politically and militarily out of Lebanon is realistic. This plan was put into effect through a political and military coup carried out by groups who claimed to represent and speak on behalf of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Lebanon. These groups have subsequently opened doors to the East and West and become entangled in relations, on more than one level, in exchange for a handful of dollars.

Hizballah Releases 2 Airline Employees, 1 Other

NC0606165188 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] This afternoon Hizballah released three persons who had been kidnapped. Included among them were two employees of the Middle East Airline Company, Wadi' Marun al-Haj and Ilyas Fu'ad Mukhaybir. The three individuals were kidnapped on the Al-Murayjah Road on 16 July 1987.

Hizballah Official Named in Attack on Kan'an

NC0706101883 Beirut AL-SHIRA' in Arabic
6 Jun 88 p 7

[Excerpts] It has been learned from well-informed sources that the group that opened machinegun fire on the motorcade of the Syrian military command in Lebanon, which included Major General Sa'id Bayraqdar, commander of the Syrian forces in Lebanon, and Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of the Security and Surveillance Department in the Syrian forces, was led by Khadir Salamah, former military official in charge [title as published] in the pro-'Arafat Fatah in Al-Shiyah and now a military official in charge in Hizballah. It is to be recalled that the assassination attempt took place in Al-Ghubayrah when the Syrian commanders were returning from a visit to Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah. [passage omitted]

According to the same reports, Salamah was previously arrested on his return from Tunis, where he had met with pro-'Arafat Fatah officials. Fadlallah at the time interceded with former Amal security official Mustafa al-Dirani to secure his release. [passage omitted]

Amal Movement Appoints New Military Commander

NC0706085388 Beirut AL-SHIRA' in Arabic
6 Jun 88 p 7

[Text] Lebanese Army Captain 'Abbas Nasrallah has been appointed commander in chief of the Amal Movement forces. According to Movement sources, the appointment is part of a new policy which dictates that suitable personnel should be assigned to positions according to their level of competence. The sources added that the new policy is aimed at reorganizing the Amal Movement following the events in the southern suburb.

Inter-Palestinian Clash in Burj al-Barajinah

NC0706060388 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] 'Arafat supporters exchanged rocket and machinegun fire with Palestinian dissidents in the Burj al-Barajinah camp yesterday evening. The clashes stopped at 2100. Reports indicate that 'Arafat's supporters have tightened their control inside the camp and that dissidents have been driven out.

Al-Jumayyil Plan for Arab Summit Detailed

JN0606200988 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
5 Jun 88 pp 3, 20

[Excerpts] Tunis—Kuwait—News agencies—Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat has affirmed that the PLO, along with everyone else, wants Egypt to take its natural place in the Arab fold. [passage omitted]

A report from AL-ITTIHAD's correspondent in Beirut affirms that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil will submit a five-point plan to the Arab summit conference in Algiers. A prominent political source told AL-ITTIHAD that the Lebanese Government held high-level contacts with a number of Arab capitals during the past few days to discuss the plan. He pointed out that the Lebanese ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Zafir al-Hasan, handed a copy of the plan to King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and that there was a telephone conversation between Al-Jumayyil and King Husayn several days ago to discuss the same issue.

The source added that Al-Jumayyil intends to discuss the plan with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad before submitting it to the Arab summit. The source also said that Damascus has acquainted itself with the main five points of the plan, which were agreed on during contacts between Beirut and Damascus over the past 2 months. U.S. envoy April Glaspie participated in these contacts. The plan includes the following proposals:

1. President Al-Jumayyil pledges to deploy the Lebanese Army in all of East Beirut and withdraw the Lebanese Forces from it.

2. Convening a ministerial meeting—which he will not chair—in Mansur Palace like the "horse race" meeting, to declare a 2-month truce to be adhered to by all parties.

3. The formation of a mini-cabinet of five ministers to prepare for the Lebanese presidential elections in August and the naming of a 15-man body representing the Lebanese sects and religions to prepare for the presidential elections.

4. The mini-cabinet will submit its resignation to the president immediately after the election of a new president in the country.

5. The proclamation of the basic principles of political reform, which will become a program to be implemented by the new president during his first 2 years in power. This point can be replaced by calling a national conference to be prepared by the mini-cabinet before the presidential election.

The source added to AL-ITTIHAD that the U.S. Administration supports this plan, especially the body that will prepare for the presidential election on time. Meanwhile, sources close to the Syrian capital said that Syrian officials insist that Greater Beirut should be under the control of legitimate forces on the eve of the presidential election and that before discussing any reconciliatory plan, this step should be taken on the ground as a gesture of goodwill so that any plan projected to the summit in Algiers is not aimed at gaining time. A source quoted figures who visited Damascus as saying that the Syrian capital insists that the presidential election should not be held on its date if the Lebanese Forces remain in East Beirut.

Informed political sources also affirmed that Al-Jumayyil, who began a series of contacts with his advisers to prepare the Lebanese file for the summit, will leave Beirut for Algiers today or tomorrow and is trying to

secure a meeting wilth Al-Asad to discuss ways to end the Islamic government's boycott of him and to form a new government to pave the way for the election of a president in September.

Al-Husayni Criticizes Delegation to Arab Summit

NC0606134388 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni has expressed his deep regret over the deteriorating situation which has led to the weak Lebanese presence at the Arab summit. He said that the Lebanese delegation does not have the strength necessary to persuade or impel the conferees to carry out the duties of the Arab nation toward Lebanon. He added: Lebanon is paying the price for the Arab nation. Israel continues its occupation of southern Lebanon and the Lebanese people continue their heroic resistance against it. Meanwhile, we maintain our backing and support for the fraternal Palestinian people in their uprising in the occupied territories.

After chairing a meeting of the parliamentary committee chairmen and secretaries today, Speaker al-Husayni said that the discussions focused on the intensification of efforts to maintain the solidarity of the Chamber of Deputies and to strongly and firmly confront the dangers threatening Lebanon. He added: We are now in a race between the deterioration of the conditions in Lebanon and our approach to a national reconciliation process. This reconciliation will unite our ranks, meet the deadlines, and restore normal conditions in Lebanon.

Acting Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss today addressed a special message to the Algerian president, who will serve as chairman of the special Arab summit. The message dealt with the Arab situation in general, Lebanon, and the summit agenda.

SLA Troops Prevent 'Major Terrorist' Attempt

TA0506084588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] South Lebanese Army [SLA] soldiers yesterday prevented a major terrorist attempt on the border of the security zone. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that an SLA patrol found an explosive device weighing more than 100 kg near the village of Bra'shit and detonated it safely. The tracks of the terrorists led to a house on the edge of the village and the SLA soldiers blew it up.

3 Israelis Killed in Resistance Operation 6 Jun

NC0606105688 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] An Amal resistance group detonated an explosive charge as an Israeli infantry patrol was passing on the 'Alman road at 0730 today. The blast left three Israeli soldiers dead. The bodies were airlifted to the occupied Arab territories. Immediately afterward, enemy troops raked the Al-Litani river area with heavy-caliber machinegun and tank fire.

Amal Resistance Group Destroys Israeli Tank

NC0606142788 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] An Amal resistance group has laid an ambush on the Al-Tuhrah-Tallat al-Suwayda' road. The group completely destroyed a [Israeli] Sherman tank.

Israelis, 'Fundamentalists' Clash Near Yuhmur

NC0706094488 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Fighting is currently taking place between an Israeli force and fundamentalist groups near Yuhmur village in western Al-Biqa'. The clashes, in which mortars, antiaircraft guns, and rockets are being used, began after the Israelis surrounded the village this morning.

Meanwhile, Jba', 'Arab Salim, and the areas surrounding them on the central front in the South are being shelled. The South Lebanese Army attacked Hizballah strongholds in the same area 1 month ago.

Israelis Enter Arnun, Yuhmur

NC0706115988 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Israeli forces in the South surrounded Arnun and Yuhmur this morning. After carrying out purging operations with artillery and antiaircraft guns, these forces entered the two villages at 1130 and began searching for members of Hizballah and other fundamentalist groups. The Israeli forces are continuing their raids on houses and strongholds.

PSP Assails U.S., Secretary Shultz' Peace Ideas

NC0606185788 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Excerpts] The PSP has voiced the opinion that U.S. ideas still contradict the right of the Palestinians to achieve self-determination. The aim of these ideas is to gain time, win compromises from the Arabs, and prepare for renewed rounds of violence against Palestinians and Arab patriots.

The PSP held a regular meeting under the chairmanship of Walid Junblatt today. They discussed the preparations and agenda for Saturday's PSP Central Committee meeting. After the meeting the PSP issued the following statement:

The PSP Political Bureau has reviewed the general political situation, especially the renewed U.S. diplomatic activity conducted by Secretary of State George Shultz. The PSP believes that the U.S. ideas still fall short of recognizing the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. The purpose of these ideas is to

prolong the Middle East conflict and coax compromises out of the Arabs. Meanwhile, Israel is preparing for new waves of attacks against the Palestinian people and Arab patriotic positions.

The PSP Political Bureau calls on the Arab summit in Algiers to reinforce the Arab stands on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the return of their homeland, and the establishment of a state of their own. [passage omitted]

The PSP Political Bureau also denounces the repeated armed attacks against diplomatic missions in East Beirut. The attacks, the Bureau said, are mere symptoms of the fascistic tendencies and the chaos pervading in the militias operating there, including those militias in upper Al Matn which are loyal to Amin al-Jumayyil. The PSP Political Bureau called on diplomatic missions to consider relocating to the area of patriotic West Beirut, rendered safe by the presence of the Syrian Arab forces.

The PSP Political Bureau said that it was distressed by the scandal involving the dumping of nuclear waste in the Kasrawan areas. It described the scandal as a serious and unprecedented menace to public health and safety. The incident, the Bureau said, shows the degree of indifference certain cliques have toward the quality of life, environment, and national interests of Lebanon. The PSP Political Bureau called for swift action to stop the Lebanese Forces and the Phalangists from marketing harmful foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals in the country. [passage omitted]

166 Iranians Said Missing En Route to Cyprus

NC0706084688 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 6 Jun 88 p 1

[Excerpt] Well-informed sources have disclosed to AL-SAFIR that some 166 Iranians have been reported missing since they left West Beirut for Juniyah enroute to Cyprus 26 days ago. The sources added that their families and friends have lost all contact with them.

The same sources pointed out that some Iranians arrived in Lebanon on 24 March and were sent to a number of hotels pending their obtaining entry visas to the United States or European countries, for which purpose they went to East Beirut. They reportedly had to sell their jewelry so they could pay the $10,000 needed for each visa. They returned to West Beirut on 10 May after having been granted visas.

Three days later, a number of them left for Juniyah enroute to Cyprus, informing their families and friends that they would return in 4 days and promising to call from Larnaca to confirm the date of their return. Since then, however, there has been no news of their whereabouts.

The sources noted that some wives of the missing Iranians have gone through the proper diplomatic channels in order to gain information about the fate of their husbands, but so far they have not received any specific answers. [passage omitted]

Minister Reviews Reports of Toxic Waste Dumping

NC0406161788 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Minister Joseph al-Hashim was briefed today by Joseph Frayhah, public prosecutor for the Court of Appeals, on the current phase of the investigations pertaining to the confiscation of quantities of contaminated meats. These investigations, which have sought to determine if other quantities of these meats have been imported into Lebanon from the same foreign source and whether they have been transported into the eastern area, are designed to confiscate these meats and pursue the importers.

The discussion also dealt with a poisonous type of radioactive waste material carried on a ship that has been pursued by Interpol for trying to dump it into the sea. Such waste materials must be encased with concrete and buried at a depth of at least 60 meters under the ground.

Some concerned sources have reported that the ship in question unloaded a quantity of this waste in Lebanon, and that the waste material has been dumped in Ghazir. The discussion dealt with the need to verify this report, to seize the said waste, and to pursue the persons responsible for the dumping, if the report turns out to be true.

It is recalled that European newspapers have carried reports on this particular waste material and have sought to keep track of the ship in question.

No Radioactivity Found in Chemicals, Stored Meat

NC0706153188 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Two American University of Beirut [AUB] experts have checked the chemical waste in Shnan'ir, the port, and J'ita. They were accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Antoine 'Abbud, a judicial police officer. After checking the waste with accurate instruments, it transpired that it is free of radioactive material.

The experts then visited the meat store in Al-Bawshariyah. After examining the meat, it also transpired that it is not radioactive.

The experts also visited the cold storage warehouses in the port and Al-Bawshariyah. No trace of radioactivity was detected in the meat, which is safe for consumption.

Reportage on Visit by U.S. Secretary of State

Arrives 6 Jun

JN0606073588 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Damascus at 1000 [0700 GMT] today. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Assistant Foreign Minister Diya'ullah al-Fattal, the heads of the America desk and protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and the U.S. ambassador and embassy staff in Damascus.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN0606120088 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Excerpt] President Hafiz al-Asad received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his accompanying delegation at 1200 today. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and William Eagleton, U.S. ambassador in Damascus. [passage omitted]

Departs 6 Jun

JN0606160588 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his delegation at 1200 today. Present at the meeting were Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and U.S. Ambasador in Damascus William Eagleton. Discussions included Mideast developments and American ideas on the peace process and the global situation.

George Shultz left Damascus at 1500 today. Seeing him off at Damascus International Airport were Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Assistant Foreign Minister Dia'ullah al-Fattal, the U.S. desk chief at the Foreign Ministry, and the U.S. ambassador and embassy staff in Damascus.

Commentary on Visit

JN0606132788 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1132 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz returned to Damascus today in the course of his new tour of the region, the fourth of its type since the popular uprising against Israeli occupation in the occupied Arab territories. Damascus has received Secretary Shultz and others in the past, and is receiving him today for a dialogue and the exchange and discussion of opinions, as well as to hear what the other sides have to say and inform them of its own opinions, stands, and ideas.

Actually, Syria's opinions and ideas on the region's crisis—its causes, factors, elements and the means leading to its solution—are not a secret, nor are they subject to replacement and change. They are known to all regional and international parties as well as to the Syrian and Arab masses. This is old knowledge, because Syria's position on the crisis and the plans and proposals to solve it comes from basic principles that cannot be abandoned or compromised. The first of these principles is the inadmissibility of annexing other people's territories by force. This principle is not a Syrian innovation, but a pillar of international law and the UN charter. Furthermore, the resolutions of the various UN organizations call on Israel to withdraw without delay or conditions from the Arab territories it occupies.

The second of these principles is the right of self-determination for the Palestinian Arab people. This principle is also not a Syrian innovation, but a basic element of international law, the UN Charter, and human rights. Several UN resolutions acknowledge that the Palestinian Arab people have the same rights as those recognized for other peoples, including the right to self-determination. This principle cannot be relinquished, compromised, or subjected to give and take. A people either enjoys the right to self-determination or does not. There is no compromise on this matter. The future of any solution in the Middle East depends on recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination. The seriousness—or lack of seriousness—of any proposals from this or that side depends on this recognition.

All wars and disputes in the Middle East since 1947 have stemmed from a conflict between aggressive, invading, and dominant foreign forces and the Arabs, on the subject of the Palestinian Arab people's national rights. The failure of plans, proposals, and so-called initiatives in the region over almost 4 decades is largely due to the persistence of the racist Zionist entity in Palestine in not only denying Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination, but in denying the existence of a people called the Palestinian Arabs, who have rights and exist just as all other peoples in the world. World public opinion recalls that former Prime Minister Golda Meir said in reply to a press question in Paris about the Palestinians' rights: I do not know a people called the Palestinians.

These principles on which Syria's policy and stands are based are those in which all peoples of the world believe. Nobody disputes their correctness and necessity. Had these pricniples been respected in the region, a political solution would have been reached a long time ago. However, the Israeli and U.S. rulers deny Arabs their right to their lands and deny the Palestinian Arab people their legitimate and natural right to determine their own destiny. They echo the words of the old terrorist, Yitzhaq Shamir: The right to self-determination applies everywhere except in the Middle East.

Israeli rulers not only oppose withdrawal from the Arab territories that they have occupied so far but are also demanding new Arab territories extending from the Nile to the Euphrates. Instead of adhering to the principle of the inadmissibility of the annexation of other peoples' territories by force, the U.S. rulers are calling for negotiations between the aggressor—who is occupying other peoples' territories—and those who have been attacked and whose territories have been occupied. The subject of negotiations will not be the date and arrangements of complete withdrawal from the occupied territories, but the legalization of the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories.

Experience has proven so far that any plan or solution that avoids a clear provision on respecting the principles of self-determinantion and the inadmissibility of occupying and annexing other peoples' territories by force neither seeks a just peace nor aspires to eliminate the hotbed of war in the region. Many plans that have ignored these two principles have failed in the past. And every plan that ignores them will fail. Whoever seeks to cooperate with Syria in tackling the region's crisis should know the extent of readiness for this cooperation by revising its position on questions of complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and enabling the Palestinian Arab people to exercise their national rights, especially their right to self-determination. On these two questions, there is no room for give and take.

Commentary Links Shultz Tour to Elections

JN0306141488 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is preparing for a new visit to the region—the fourth of its kind—to again discuss means to revive his initiative which has traveled a great deal as if it is suspect cargo roaming the seas without finding acceptance. However, Mr George Shultz does not get tired of traveling with his initiative, presenting it, and demonstrating its merits, about which the Arab side has a different opinion. Meanwhile, the Israeli side maneuvers with its intransigence and rejection in order to appear before the world as if it would make sacrifices and concessions if it eventually accepted the initiative. This is an efficient Israeli stand, albeit characterized by a great deal of deception and cunning to attain the maximum of what it can attain based on the rule that the Arabs will eventually accept what Israel insists on rejecting for a long time.

In fact, Shultz' tireless activity in demonstrating his merchandise calls for consideration of the entire subject. To begin with, it can be said with a significant amount of certainty that the United States sent its envoys to the region only under pressures which threaten its interests, the image of its allies in the region, and perhaps some of their futures. Within this framework, it becomes obvious that the escalation of the popular uprising in the occupied Arab territories, as well as its continuation, efficiency, and the means of resistance it has shown in its 1st year have shaken Israel's image before the world pulic, particularly the American public, exposing it as a racist, colonialist occupation force that differs from no other previous act of colonization which may have continued for a long time but was destined to be removed.

The United States hurried in an attempt to control the possibilities of the development of the situation and its repercussions on Israel and the Egyptian regime—the two Camp David parties about whom the United States is concerned as they arestrategic joints of its regional policy. Within this framework and in an attempt to halt and contain the uprising, the United States sought to demonstrate merchandise which it said helps provide a remedy. However, events have proven that the Shultz ideas have thus far failed to achieve any of their objectives. They neither succeeded in halting the uprising nor in convincing the Arab side of their usefulness.

Also, the ideas did not manage to beautify Israel's terrorist image before the world public and could not prompt the Egyptian regime to play the role of an advocate for the Arabs because of its engagement in Camp David and the separate peace deal with Israel. The Egyptian regime is not only engaged in capitulation, but it is also accused of a declared crime for which the Arab nation can show no tolerance. The Arab nation is not dutybound to show such tolerance at the upcoming Algiers summit regardless of the Egyptian regime's attempts to beautify itself, claim concern about pan-Arab issues, and play the role of weapons broker and arsenal.

Although Mr Shultz' initiative has achieved no significant success—with everyone's acknowledgement—he again comes to the region amid reports affirming that he carries nothing new, even after the Soviet-U.S. summit which touched on regional issues and ended up, according to officials' statements, with major differences in opinion on the region's issues, an international conference, and its authorities. Therefore, Mr Shultz is coming to the region carrying his usual ideas in his suitcase folded with new colored paper. In the region he will discuss ways to maintain a boost for his initiative, which is a preferable expression for the Americans although it does not express reality. The U.S. secretary will listen to the responses of the concerned parties, which may not differ from what he previously heard. Mr Shultz would then return on another tour.

In fact, the United States can play its role as a superpower in finding a just solution to the problems of the continuation of the Israeli occupation and expansion and in establishing the Palestinian Arab people's rights. However, in this regard the United States needs to make the world's interest in peace dominate its interest in

appeasing Israel's schemes. This also needs the appearance of effective U.S. forces which accept stopping at certain limits with regard to bias toward Israel. However, reality indicates no progress on either side.

The timing of Shultz' visit to the region prior to the Arab summit could be considered a sign of a U.S. desire to soften the Arab stand and hamper the growth of the phenomenon of the rise of the current of steadfastness and confrontation expressed and exercised by Syria, in its course aimed at foiling the U.S.-Israeli schemes of hegemony over the region. If the United States has thus far failed to achieve tangible progress at the regional level, it is logical to refer to the credit of Shultz' visits in serving the Republican candidate for the forthcoming U.S. elections. This is an effort in which the U.S. Adminstration noticeably participated. The U.S. presidential elections could be the most important factor for the U.S. move without forgetting the regional objective which is helping Israel, its strategic ally in the region, and attempting to save it from its growing domestic and international impasses resulting from the popular uprising in the occupied Arab territories.

Further on Visit by India's Gandhi, Singh

Continuation of Closed Meeting

JN0606051788 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi held a closed meeting at the presidential palace at 1800 last night to complete the talks they began the day before yesterday. At this meeting, discussion revolved around regional and international issues of interest to Syria and India, including the Arab-Israeli conflict, the situation in Lebanon and the Gulf, the popular uprising against the Israeli occupation in the occupied Arab territories, the situation in east Asia, and means to consolidate bilateral relations.

The president and Gandhi affirmed the need to expand spheres of cooperation between Syria and India in the political, economic, and technical fields.

Both sides agreed during the talks on the importance of consolidating the principles of nonalignment. These principles constitute an important basis for joint struggle against aggression and occupation, as well as against the imperialist schemes, Zionist schemes and racist regimes. These principles are also important for supporting those who resist aggression, occupation, and exploitation.

The Arab-Zionist conflict and the Palestine question enjoyed special interest. There was complete agreement that a just solution to this issue requires Israeli's complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the establishment of the Palestinian Arab people's national rights. There was also complete agreement that the means to achieve a just peace in this region is through an effective international peace conference.

Both Syrian and Indian viewpoints were identical on supporting the sincere efforts toward world peace based on justice and to free the world from the danger of a nuclear war through disarmament.

Press Conference Held

BK0606033088 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] The prime minister has expressed India's concern over Pakistan going ahead with its nuclear program. Addressing a news conference in Tishrin Palace in Damascus late last night, Mr Gandhi said some countries, which can really prevent Pakistan going nuclear, are not taking steps in that direction. These countries are helping Pakistan instead in the clandestine nuclear-weapons program.

On the Palestinian question, the prime minister said India's position is very consistent and strong. Palestinians must get their home state and their own homeland. There must be an Arab consensus for the PLO cause. An international conference should be called on West Asia, but it should not be a mere stage-managed show. It should be able to arrive at important conclusions which should be implemented. Mr Gandhi said all the parties concerned should participate in such a conference. He reaffirmed India's support to the PLO in future also. Mr Gandhi said there are certain differences in perceptions between India and Syria on the role of the PLO, but there are no differences in essence concerning the solution of the issue. On the Iran-Iraq war, the prime minister said it was wrong to start it and it must end now.

The AIR special correspondent, Mr Deepesh Bhowmick, covering the prime minister's 4-nation tour, says that Mr Gandhi and President al-Asad had a marathon second round of talks yesterday covering the whole range of international relations and bilateral cooperation.

The prime minister informed President al-Asad of Pakistan's involvement in the terrorist problem in Punjab. He gave details of the documentary evidence India has about how terrorists are being helped by Pakistan, the number of training of camps for terrorists it has, and the identities of Pakistan defense personnel who are actively associated with the task. Mr Gandhi told President al-Asad of the steps India has taken in countering this problem, the difficulties it is facing, and the amount of success achieved.

At his press conference, the prime minister described his talks with the Syrian leader as very positive and satisfactory. He said there is much commonality of views between the two countries now, which is going to further strengthen bilateral relations.

Replying to a question, Mr Gandhi said the question of U.S. arms supply to Pakistan did not figure in his talks.

The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, who was present at the press meet, said that India and Syria will sign an agreement for cooperation in the field of radio and television, print media, and books. Our correspondent Rattan Salve reports from Damascus that the ministerial delegations of the two countries had detailed discussions on bilateral cooperation during the past 2 days. They also discussed the ways to work together in the Non-Aligned Movement.

The prime minister is reaching Stuttgart later today to begin a 3-day visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

More on Press Conference

JN0606062588 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi held a press conference at Tishrin Palace last night. It was attended by Arab and foreign news agency and television correspondents, journalists, and newsmen. At the beginning of his statement, Gandhi expressed deep thanks and gratitude for President Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian people and Government for the hospitality he and the accompanying delegation were accorded. Gandhi affirmed the depth of relations between India and Syria. He also affirmed that he is looking forward to consolidating and promoting these relations.

Answering reporters' questions, Gandhi said that he held important and useful talks with President Hafiz al-Asad. He said that viewpoints were identical on the overall issues. He noted that various regional and international issues, as well as issues of mutual interest were reviewed. He added that there are a number of proposals to solve the Middle East issue. He affirmed that an international conference to solve this problem must be empowered and effective, its resolutions must be implemented, and all parties concerned must participate in it.

He said India has a distinguished stand on the Palestine question and Palestinian rights. He said India understands the Palestinians' rights and supports their efforts to regain their rights and establish their state on the soil of their homeland.

Gandhi praised Syria's sacrifice, struggle for the Palestine question, and endeavor to secure an effective Arab solidarity. He affirmed India's support for the international community's resolution which considers Zionism a form of racism.

Gandi said that it was a mistake to start the Iraq-Iran war and that it must be ended. Gandhi affirmed the need to establish a world economic system based on world justice and equality.

On the other hand, Natwar Singh, Indian minister of state for foreign affairs, affirmed that the talks between Syrian and Indian officials centered on bilateral relations. He said that it has been agreed to sign a protocol for bilateral media cooperation. Economic and cultural relations as well as joint coordination within the nonaligned movement were discussed.

Foreign Ministers Resume Talks

JN0506185088 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Talks between the Syrian side led by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Indian side led by Natwar Singh, Indian minister of state for external affairs, along with the delegation accompanying Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, resumed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this evening. Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs, participated in the talks.

Talks dealt with prospects of enhancing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, the current situation in the Arab arena, and the convening of the nonaligned summit.

Indian Delegation Departs

JN0606085488 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his wife left Damascus at 0900 [0600 GMT] today following a 3-day visit to Syria at the invitation of President Hafiz al-Asad. Heading those seeing him off at Damascus International Airport were Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi and his wife. [passage omitted]

Paper on Visit

JN0406062888 Damacus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Importance of Developing Syrian-Indian Relations," AL-THAWRAH says: Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will begin his official visit to Syria [today]. The visit is very important because it will give momentum to existing relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and India—relations based on a number of joint stands in the struggle against the forces of evil and aggression lying in wait for the two countries.

AL-THAWRAH adds: India, which enjoys a prominent position in the Nonaligned Movement, has always been a strong supporter of the peoples march on the path of liberation. India, which stands on a firm political base laid down by late leader Jawahar Lal Nehru—a prominent founder of the Nonaligned Movement—has proven its firm support, within its regional and international postiion and influence, for the peoples' right to self-determination and national independence. In light of this position, India has supported the Arab struggle against the colonialist, imperialist onslaught and its manifestation in the Zionist settlement in occupied Palestine.

AL-THAWRAH says: Undoubtedly, the common historical ties between Syria and India are founded on the common struggle against all forms of colonialism and backwardness and the plots of those who have ambitions on the people's wealth and resources. What links Syria and India in this position gives them momentum to escalate the joint struggle, to achieve the two people's and countries' aspirations of freedom and independence, and to build their national identities and push them forward on the path of cultural development of the entire world. The solid ground on which the two countries stand in their persistent endeavor to achieve world peace and security is the common denominator for developing this basis in the service of the pan-Arab struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territory and achieve the Palestinian Arab people's rights and in the service of the struggle waged by India to preserve its people's unity and territorial integrity and to confront the traditional European colonialism to undermine India and encroach on its sovereignty and freedom.

AL-THAWRAH adds: The relations of friendship and cooperation manifested in all economic, cultural, and political fields should be developed in the interests of the two friendly peoples and countries. This development should take place within a comprehensive, qualitative framework in accordance with the necessities of the historical stage that the two countries are experiencing and in light of the common ground on which the two counties are moving within the Nonaligned Movement—in which they have great influence.

DPRK Envoy Leaves Damascus After Visit

JN0206191088 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1440 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Damascus, 2 Jun (SANA)—Pyon Yong-nip, DPRK president's envoy, left Damascus this afternoon concluding a visit of several days to Syria.

During his visit, the Korean envoy held talks with a number of officials and met with President Hafiz al-Asad.

Afghanistan

Najibullah Arrives in New York for UN Conference

LD0606185188 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan and general secretary of the PDPA, arrived in New York at 9 o'clock on 5 June to participate in the third special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly.

Esteemed Najibullah was greeted at John F. Kennedy Airport by 'Abdul Wakil, foreign minister of the Republic of Afghanistan; Shah Muhammad Dost, Afghanistan's ambassador and permanent representative to the United Nations; officials of the Afghan delegation at the United Nations; the Afghan charge d'affaires in Washington; and the head of the UN protocol department.

The BAKHTAR reporter accompanying Esteemed Najibullah reports that he left Moscow for New York yesterday morning. Esteemed Najibullah wired this message to Soviet leaders while his plane was overflying Soviet territory:

Esteemed Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU; and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

I would like to express my best wishes to you, to your country and to all peace-loving brothers in the Soviet Union while I fly over your beautiful country. I wish you more successes in the great tasks of restructuring—new political thinking—and in insuring international peace.

[Signed] Najibullah, president of Afghanistan and general secretary of the PDPA.

Messages also were sent to the leaders of Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, and Canada while his plane flew over these countries. In addition to wishes for the improvement of traditional relations and mutual cooperation, best wishes and hope were expressed to the leadership of these countries.

15th Notice on Pakistani Violations Submitted

LD0606171588 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Afghanistan's liaison office with the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan reports that the 15th memorandum of the Republic of Afghanistan concerning seven more violations by Pakistani authorities from the Geneva accords was handed over to the office of this delegation in Kabul today.

It has been pointed out in the memorandum that immediate action should be taken with regard to these violations and the previous violations. There should be no more delay in presenting a report on the violation.

Najibullah Presents Award to Former Soviet Envoy

LD0506195388 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Esteemed Najibullah, president of Afghanistan, awarded on 4 June to Pavel Muzhayev, former Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, the April Revolution Medal.

Esteemed Najibullah, upon awarding the medal to His Excellency Muzhayev, said: On behalf of the Republic of Afghanistan and the PDPA, I award you the April Revolution Medal for strengthening the foundations of the national democratic revolution and for developing Afghan-Soviet traditional and historic friendship. During the years of your incumbency, the national reconciliation policy was introduced at the PDPA's initiative. We particularly award you for rendering fraternal and internationalist services to the people of Afghanistan as the representative of the Government of the Soviet Union to promote friendly and fraternal cooperation.

In turn, Muzhayev thanked the Republic of Afghanistan for awarding him the April Revolution Medal.

Pavel Muzhayev served in the Republic of Afghanistan from 1986 to 1988 as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union.

Sharq, RSFSR Minister Discuss Transportation

LD0406211988 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Prime Minister Designate Muhammad Hasan Sharq met today with Yuriy Sergeyevich Sukhin, RSFSR minister of transportation.

During this meeting, which was attended by the deputy transportation minister for haulage, and Nikolay Grigoryevich Yegorychev, ambassador and representative extraordinary of the USSR in the Republic of Afghanistan, they talked about hauling goods from (Hayratan) port to Kabul.

Tajik SSR Delegation Arrives, Holds Talks

LD0606203988 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] A Tajik SSR Council of Ministers delegation headed by Osmanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Minister of the Tajik SSR, Arrived in Kabul this morning. The delegation was greeted by Sayyed Ekram Paygir, state minister for direct cooperation, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and governor of Bakakhshan.

BAKHTAR reports that the delegation met this afternoon with Sayyed Ekram Paygir, in his office and talked about direct cooperation between the Tajik SSR with the provinces of Badakhshan, Takhar, and Konduz. The delegation also talked today with Ghulam Faruq Kobakiwal, minister of agriculture and land reform, about direct cooperation between the Tajik SSR in the field of agriculture and irrigation with the provinces of Badakhshan, Takhar, and Konduz.

According to another report, the delegation met this afternoon with Muhammad Khan Jalalar, minister of commerce, in his office. During this meeting talks were conducted on direct cooperation between the Tajik SSR and the provinces of Badakhshan, Takhar, and Konduz and some other issues.

A direct cooperation protocol between the Tajik SSR and Badakhshan, Takhar, and Konduz Provinces was signed today by Ghulam Faruq Kobakiwal, minister of agriculture and land reform of the Republic of Afghanistan, and Osmanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Tajik SSR Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform. Under this protocol cooperation will be carried out directly in the fields of farm mechanization, agricultural expansion and production, husbandry, veterinary medicine, plant protection, improved seeds, chemical fertilizer, and woods and pastures.

Premier-Designate Presents Policies, Government

LD0706123188 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto 1130 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, 7 Jun (BAKHTAR)—Today Dr Muhammad Hasan Sharq, prime minister-designate of the Republic of Afghanistan, in accordance with Article 101 of the Afghan Constitution presented the domestic and foreign policy and the composition of his government to the Wolasi Jirgah for a vote of confidence.

BAKHTAR reports that in accordance with Article 69 of the working procedure of the Wolasi Jirgah, the session has been postponed for 2 days and Friday will be observed. On Saturday, 11 June, the members of the house will begin debating the government's policy and composition.

Government, Rebel Operations, Clashes Reported

'Extremist' Groups 'Crushed'

LD0406114088 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0421 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, June 3, BAKHTAR—A caravan of arms and ammunition of the extremists attempting to cross the Mama Kheyl of Nangarhar Province, bordering Pakistan, was crushed by the frontier detachment, our military correspondent reports.

During the encounter four members of the extremist groups were killed.

Meanwhile an amount of arms and ammunition which were placed in the Morgh Kowtal-e area of Paghman District aimed at disturbing peaceful life of the residents of that area was discovered and confiscated by the vigilant forces of public order.

The forces of public order evacuated a depot of arms and ammunition of the extremists in the Dashtak area of Lowgar Province. A huge pile of armaments belonging to the members of the extremist groups, with the cooperation of the people, was discovered in the Gowshtah area of Khord Kabul [placename as received] and confiscated.

Another terrorist group which was about to disturb peaceful life of the residents of Meymaneh, centre of Faryab Province, was crushed by the forces of public order during the week passed.

Similarly, a group of extremists which was trying to create threat and fear among the residents of Ghowr Province was toppled on Thursday.

As a result of the mopping up operation of the forces of public order carried out during the past week eighty criminals were killed and a number of them were arrested in that province. The extremists continued hostility against peaceful people during the week elapsed. As a result of the explosion of a large amount of explosives planted nearby the Gawhar Shad Lycee in Herat a large portion of the surrounding of that lycee was demolished. Heavy material losses have also been inflicted to the school.

A mine placed inside a bus, on its way from Marko [placename as received] to Ghani Kheyl in Nangarhar Province, the criminal extremists caused death to three of our compatriots; a person is reported injured.

Rebels Kill 7 in Khowst

LD0506101588 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0446 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, June 4 BAKHTAR—Seven innocent civilians were killed, nine others wounded and a mosque was partially demolished as a result of the heavy fire of extremists on the Khowst grand district, bordering Pakistan, our military correspondent reports from Khowst.

The wounded people were immediately rushed to hospital.

Internal Rebel Clashes

LD0606083988 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0506 GMT 6 Jun 88

[All personal names as received]

[Text] Kabul, June 5, BAKHTAR—Successful implementation of national reconciliation policy, and full support of Afghans to Geneva accords caused inter and intra differences between extremist groupings to become deeper by every passing day.

Armed clashes which take place between different groups are testifying to that fact.

As occurred time and again, four extremists have been killed as a result of armed clashes which took place among extremist groupings operating in Chahar Deh District of Konduz Province in the north. 'Abdul Salam, head of an extremist group is also among the victims of the clash.

Similar incident has also been reported from Parvan Province. The clash occurred in the suburbs of Parvan. Report says that Pahlawan Masjidi, head of an armed extremist group is killed by Wahed, head of a rival group.

In Tonai District of Sar-e Pol Province, as reported by our military reporter, two extremist groups have lost their heads namely Ebrahim and Mullah Esma'il, as a result of an armed clash occurred there.

Rebels Fire Missiles at Qalat

LD0606181788 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] The criminal extremists carried out another savage action in Qalat.

The BAKHTAR military correspondent reports that these criminals fired surface-to-surface missiles at the city when the citizens of Qalat—Zabol Province—were performing Friday prayers.

As a result, two mosques were badly damaged and a number of volumes of the holy Koran were burned.

The report adds that as a result of the missile attack on the mosques two people who were praying were injured. The injured people were rushed immediately to a hospital. Their condition is improving.

Rebels Fire Missiles at Khowst

LD0606184388 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Jun 88

[TEXT] The criminal extremists have caused loss of lives and material damage by firing surface-to-surface missiles on the residential areas of (?Gorbal) subdistrict and Khowst district, disrupting the peaceful life of our compatriots.

The BAKHTAR military section reports that as a result of this savage action by the extremists, a child was martyred and another child and a woman were badly injured. A number of houses were also damaged.

93 'Extremists' Reported Killed

LD0606192488 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Armed clashes between extremist groups have intensified.

According to a BAKHTAR military correspondent's report, during recent armed clashes in [word indistinct] village, Samangan Province; Eshkamesh district, Takhar Province; Bagram district, Parvan Provice; Deh Rawod district, Oruzgan Province; (Tegab) and (Ejrab) Districts, Kapisa Provice; Cham Qal'eh village in the center of Konduz Province and in the areas around Badakhshan Province, 93 extremists were killed and another hundred were badly injured.

Operations Against Rebels

LD0606194488 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] The BAKHTAR military correspondent reports that in continued operations by the Armed Forces, an extremist group which had established itself in areas around Dowr Baba subdistrict, (Shinwar) district, Nangarhar Province, was crushed yesterday by the armed forces.

As a result of these combat operations, carried out with all-round cooperation by the people, 2 systems for launching surface-to-surface missiles including 90 missiles and [word indistinct] were seized by the Armed Forces.

According to another report, an arms and ammunition convoy belonging to the extremists which were passing through the region of (?Marolagat), Nazian subdistrict, (Shinwar) district), Nangarhar Province, was scattered as a result of information given by the local people and attacks by the Armed Forces.

These arms and ammunition, which include a mortar with hundreds of shells, two DsHK's, and thousands of shells and various types of weapons were destroyed by the Armed Forces.

Also 15 extremists, who were in charge of guarding this convoy, were crushed including Qari, the head of the group.

According to a report from Qandahar Province, as a result of operations by the Armed Forces in Spin Boldak District, Qandahar Province, a number of extremists were crushed. A reactive system [as heard] including its ammunition was destroyed by the Armed Forces.

Rebels Fire Across Border

LD0706065588 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Kabul, June 6, BAKHTAR—The frontier detachment of Khowst grand district has blocked the ways of infiltration of the enemy inside the country through establishing of security posts on the vantage points of Khowst, says Colonel Mir Bacha, head of the Political Office in Frontier Detachment of Khowst Grand District in an interview with our reporter in Khowst, bordering Pakistan.

"Last year the enemies attacked six times but after sustaining heavy human and material losses they retreated and a large quantity of their arms and ammunition fell at the hand of our detachment, he added.

The enemy which has lost the courage of a face to face encounter with the armed forces of the country are firing from the border line or beyond the border and creating fear among the inhabitants of Khowst, he said.

Becoming aware of the ill-designs of the enemy, the residents of Khowst have now formed peoples battallions and defend independently their areas against all sorts of the enemy attacks, Mir Bacha noted.

Hikmatyar Says Negotiations With Soviets Solution

PM0306142988 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 3 Jun 88 p 3

[Unattributed interview with Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, Islamic Alliance of Afghan Mujahidin leader, in Mecca; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] AL-HAWADITH: Why did you not accept the Geneva agreements?

Hikmatyar: We are not a party to the Geneva agreements to accept them or otherwise. These agreements cannot resolve the problem because they are not based on the right parties. The two confrontational parties in the war, which has continued for 9 years and 5 months, are the mujahidin and the Soviet Union. The agreements must be concluded between these two parties, directly and without mediation.

AL-HAWADITH: Have any contacts been made between the mujahidin and the Soviet Union?

Hikmatyar: How? They have always sought to make contacts with the mujahidin on the condition that any contacts and negotiations remain secret. They fear the reaction to this kind of an action, since they believe that it would belittle their prestige and reflect their abandonment of their agent government in Kabul, despite their complete conviction that direct negotiations with the mujahidin are the only way.

AL-HAWADITH: What would your terms be if the Soviets invited you to negotiations?

Hikmatyar: There is no problem to discuss with the Soviets, other than ways to implement the withdrawal. Afghanistan's future and the type of regime that will be established there concerns only the Afghans. They have already decided on an Islamic government, which is now working on a transitional basis until we reach Kabul to establish the Islamic state of Afghanistan. We call on all our friends in jihad in the world to recognize the mujahidin government as the sole legitimate representative of the Afghan people, since this government alone can create a suitable climate for the Soviet forces' withdrawal from Afghanistan. It is also the only force capable of organizing the refugees' return. Without this, the war as well as the jihad will continue. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: Would you agree to negotiate with the Najibullah government?

Hikmatyar: To agree to negotiate with the present Kabul government would mean accepting the legitimacy of the Soviet invasion. The Soviets claim that they came in response to a request from the government and negotiating with the Najibullah government would mean accepting the invasion, something which we cannot agree to. [passage omitted]

AL-HAWADITH: After the Geneva agreements were concluded and the U.S. approved them, do you believe that the Soviet-U.S. accord at the Moscow summit will be at the expense of the Afghans?

Hikmatyar: I assure my Muslim brothers everywhere that accords between the Soviet Union and the United States will never be at our expense. They want to hand over affairs in Afghanistan to someone acceptable to them, thus preventing the mujahidin from establishing Islamic rule. True U.S. strategy focuses on the Soviets' withdrawal from Afghanistan. But to us the situation is different. The withdrawal and its implementation are attributable to the courage and bravery displayed by the mujahidin to liberate their country. The mujahidin have been determined to establish true Islamic rule in the country, something which will take place in the near future, God willing.

AL-HAWADITH: Some people talk about attempts to partition Afghanistan or instigate a civil war among the mujahidin parties. Can the Soviets or others succeed in doing that?

Hikmatyar: Of course we know that we are a target for all kinds of divisions and schemes. We also know that the Soviets are trying to plant regional mines. But I would say to them and my Muslim brothers: Be assured that the Afghan people as a whole do support the Islamic movement and are ready to make sacrifices in order to abort all political plots. The Islamic movement is now mature, intellectually, organizationally, and militarily, having experienced many problems and difficulties during its 19-year jihad, which is a relatively short period. The people who offered more than 1.5 million martyrs will not allow any group or childish political maneuvers by reckless politicians or people from the provinces to tamper with their destinies. [passage omitted]

Zahir Shah Willing To Participate in Referendum

AU0406131788 Rome ANSA in English 1027 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Rome, June 4—Former Afghan King Zahir Shah said he would be willing to take part in any referendum to chose a new government for his country, when interviewed by a private Italian television station Friday.

Zahir Shah has lived in exile in Rome since he was deposed in the nineteen seventies.

The elections called by current Afghan leader Soviet-backed President Najibullah, were viewed with skepticism by the ex-monarch. "If you remember that one-third of the population lives in exile, that the Kabul regime controls no more than 20 percent of the land, and that the (Soviet) Red Army is still occupying my country, then these so-called elections can be of little significance", said the king. [passage omitted]

Briefs

Najibullah Appoints Senators

A spokesman for the Department of Councils of the Republic of Afghanistan told BIA that in accordance with Presidential Decree No 284, dated 27 May, Esteemed Haji Ghawsuddin, son of 'li Ahmad; Esteemed Malek Sharif son of Ghulam Raza; and Esteemed 'Abdul Qader Shinwari, son of Muhammad Afzal have been selected as senators by the president. [Text] [*LD0506034988 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 1 Jun 88*]

Congratulations to SFRY

Kabul, May 31, BAKHTAR—A congratulatory message has been sent by Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan addressed to Dragoslav Markovic, on his election as chairman of Council of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Best compliments were expressed in the message for his health and successes in his duties. [Excerpt] [*LD0506035588 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 1 Jun 88*]

Youth Protocol With Ashkhabad

Yesterday a cultural and economic cooperation protocol for the years 1988-1989 was signed in Herat between the Herat Provincial Committee of the DYOA and the Komsomol Committee of Ashkhabad City of the Turkem SSR. Based on this protocol, which was signed by the secretary of the Herat provincial DYOA committee and the secretary of the Ashkhabad komsomol committee, a friendship festival of the Democratic Youth Organization of Herat Province will be held in Ashkhabad this year. Literature, artistic, and sports delegations will be exchanged. Afghan students will be sent to Ashkhabad. City and other necessary buildings needed for the Herat Province Democratic Youth Organization will be built. The Turkem SSR delegation, led by the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Komsomol of that republic, is now visiting Herat Province. During its stay there the delegation has given the DYOA goods worth 90,000 rubles as part of the direct cooperation of the Turkem SSR, including construction material, equipment for the youth club in Herat, musical equipment, clothing, and sports equipment. [Text] [*LD0606014388 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 3 Jun 88*]

Housing for Returnees

Kabul, June 4, BAKHTAR—Peace guesthouses which can accommodate 15,700 persons at a time have been established in 22 provinces of Afghanistan to receive the Afghan returnees who are returning home under the Geneva accords, a representative of the State Committee for Returnees Affairs said to our reporter. The committee is intended to sut up peace guesthouses in the current year in Kapisa, Lowgar, Bamian, Vardak, Oruzgan, Badghis, Ghowr and Badakhshan provinces. By establishing these peace guesthouses the accomodation capacity of the peace guesthouses in the country will raise to 20,000 persons at a time. [Text] [*LD0606020488 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 4 Jun 88*]

Heroin Confiscated

Kabul, June 2, BAKHTAR—Twenty-three kilogrammes of heroin imported from Pakistan, by two smugglers was confiscated by the security forces in the capital. The heroin which was skillfully placed inside a lorry was on its way to (?market). The smugglers Sayyed Hasan and Nurani are detained and the case is now under investigation. [Text] [*LD0406232988 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0454 GMT 3 Jun 88*]

India

Former Punjab Chief Minister, 341 Others Freed

BK0706033888 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] The Chandigarh administration last night released 341 Akali Dal-Longowal and Unified Akali Dal leaders and workers. The deputy commissioner, Chandigarh, Mr Krishan Mohan, told our Chandigarh correspondent that prominent among the released are the

former Punjab chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala; the former finance minister, Mr Balwant Singh; Mr Darshan Singh Ragi; and sitting member of Parliament Mr Balwant Singh Ramoowalia.

According to the Punjab finance commissioner, Mr S.L. Kapoor, 146 Unified Akali Dal workers, including Mr Joginder Singh, were released from Ludhiana jail last evening. The Akali Dal-Longowal workers were arrested in Chandigarh, while they were trying to gherao [besiege] the Punjab Raj Bhavan [governor's house]. The Unified Akali Dal workers were taken into custody when they were trying to march toward Amritsar to protest against the police action to flush out the terrorists from the Golden Temple complex last month.

Meanwhile, two terrorists were killed in an encounter with security forces yesterday evening. One was killed near village Parowal and the other near village Ghaniake Bangar under Fatehgarh Churian police station of Gurdaspur District.

Temple Situation Assessed; Shootings Continue

BK0706085688 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Demolition work around the Golden Temple complex for beautification is likely to begin this afternoon. AIR Amritsar correspondent reports that the work could not be taken up this morning as there was resistance from tenants. The tenants are demanding alternate accommodation. Negotiations between the representatives of the tenants and the district administration are going on.

Meanwhile, terrorists gunned down three persons including a couple in Amritsar District last night. Terrorists forcibly entered the house of Bhajan Singh in village Dhulka and opened fire killing him and his wife on the spot. In another incident a priest was killed at Patti in the same district. In Jullundhur District, the president of the district bar association, Mr Kamaljit Singh Sidhu, was shot at. He has been admitted to hospital. In another incident two terrorists were killed in an encounter with security forces in Gurdaspur District.

The highly decomposed body recovered from the Golden Temple complex yesterday has been identified as that of Satwinder Pal Singh, son of Ludhiana District Congress-I Committee Vice President Mr Fateh Singh. Mr Satwinder Singh, who was missing since March, was reportedly tortured to death by terrorists.

Nagaland 'Extremists' Kill 7 Soldiers in Ambush

BK0506125288 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] In Nagaland, seven jawans [soldiers] of the Assam Rifles were killed and two injured following an exchange of fire between the security forces and extremists near Faluni in Towang Sang District. A spokesman of the Assam Rifles told our Kohima correspondent that the incident occurred when a convoy of the Assam Rifles was ambushed near (Pungro) and (Nimi) in (Kiffaya) subdivision yesterday.

Commentary on Recent Talks With Pakistan

BK0606121588 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 6 Jun 88

[H.N. Kaul Commentary]

[Text] India-Pakistan relations have run along a straight course, certainly not for any length of time. This, of course, is generally true about bilateral relations between many other countries as well. Yet the graph curve of India-Pakistan relations has more often taken a downward plunge and frozen at levels of mutual suspicion, acrimony, and even animosity. The recent series of talks between the two countries, first at the level of home secretaries, over Pakistan's assistance to terrorists in India's Punjab State, between the defense secretaries over the Siachen shootouts, and now among the foreign secretaries on the wider bilateral understanding, underscores the unmanageable gap in the perceptions and policies of the two countries.

If at the end of the foreign secretaries talks on Thursday last the Pakistani delegation felt disappointed and frustrated, no surprise was caused. It is the measure of the drift in the India-Pakistan relations that the foreign secretaries level talks that were scheduled to be held in January last could not be held until now. One reason given being want of preparations. When finally the talks were held on Wednesday and Thursday last, no specific agenda was disclosed. Nonetheless, the talks were expectedly to center around India's 4-year old proposal for a treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation and Pakistan's counterproposal for a no-war pact. The other issues that were to come up for discussion were drug trafficking and smuggling across the border, the forthcoming meeting of the India-Pakistan joint commission, clashes over Siachen, Afghanistan developments in the context of the Soviet withdrawal, and India's proposal to include Afghanistan in the SAARC community.

Important as all these issues are, the talks came virtually to be confined to Pakistan's complicity in acts of terrorism in Punjab. The issue of drug trafficking and smuggling appears to have figured in passing. Siachen also came up briefly for an exchange of views and the meeting subsequently Mr Abdus Sattar, the Pakistan's foreign secretary, had with Mr Pant, India's defense minister, assumed significance. On Afghanistan, there was apparently no meeting ground and its inclusion in the SAARC appears to have been less than warmly received by Pakistan. Over the current Afghanistan developments, Pakistan's main concern was to ensure establishment of a regime that is dominated by the Mujahidin.

Understandably, the thrust of the Indian argument at the talks was directed to Pakistan's overt and covert assistance to terrorists in the Punjab. This, India insisted, had become the central issue in the mutual relations between the two countries and had indeed cast a shadow over the entire bilateral relations. Any confidence building, India argued at the talks, would end in a mirage unless Pakistan took sincere and concrete steps that would reassure India on this score. The Indian foreign secretary, Mr K.P.S. Menon, was emphatic about Pakistan's role in the Punjab.

He is believed to have produced some new evidence about Pakistan's involvement gathered from the Golden Temple, Amritsar, after the recent operation "Black Thunder," that released the holy shrine from the terrorists, to emphasize his point in regard to Pakistan's involvement. The theme was further elaborated by the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi himself when Mr Sattar called on him at the conclusion of the talks. Mr Gandhi thought that Pakistan's complicity in the Punjab had become a matter of serious concern for India. He conveyed India's hopes that Islamabad will take concerted and visible steps to disengage itself and thereby show its good faith.

Having projected its apprehensions strongly, thus it was natural that the decisions taken at the home secretaries level meeting earlier last month came to be reviewed. These decisions related to the trans-border crimes and infiltration of terrorists. On the earlier decision to introduce joint patrolling of the border, India took the stand that without its proposal for allowing hot pursuit of terrorists into Pakistan, the measures would fail to achieve its objectives. The proposal appears to have been jettisoned as no date was fixed for starting it.

A joint press release issued at the end of the talks only confirmed that the discussions had neither helped reassure India in regard to the Punjab, nor clear suspicions of each other on the wider bilateral issues. Mr Sattar took solace from the fact that the dialogue was on.

From the Indian point of view the Delhi talks served one important purpose. They unequivocally brought home to Pakistan that there could be no movement forward unless it pried its hands off from the Punjab.

INDIAN EXPRESS Analyzes Events in Pakistan

BK0706082788 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 1 Jun 88 p 8

[Editorial: "Ziaul Haq's Calculations"]

[Text] It may be some time before the real reasons for President Ziaul Haq's coup against Pakistan's fledgling institutions of democracy, such as they were, become known. But the nature of the sweeping and ostensibly unprovoked action would seem to suggest that the General has some kind of a grand design up his sleeve. Had he merely sacked the Prime Minister, Mohammad Khan Junejo, it could have been attributed to reports, and some indications, of policy and personal differences between the two, something Gen. Ziaul Haq obviously had not anticipated when he picked up the relatively obscure politician from Sind to head the government following the non-party elections in 1985. There were early indications that Mr Junejo may not quite be a rubber stamp prime minister; for instance, he did not readily defer to the President's wishes in regard to the choice of the speaker for the newly-constituted assembly or the composition of his cabinet. In course of time, there were rumours of differences on more substantive issues — on Siachen, on the Afghan settlement, on questions relating to promotions and extensions in the army.

All these together would have been ground enough for Ziaul Haq to get rid of the Prime Minister before his differences with the President and, more important, his assertion of independence resulted in giving him the semblance of a rival centre of power, both as head of the Muslim League, which was in majority in the National Assembly as well as the provincial assemblies, and as Defence Minister, which despite President Ziaul Haq continuing in the anomalous position of Army Chief, certainly gave some leverage to Mr Junejo to cultivate the all-powerful Generals. But President Ziaul Haq has not merely ousted the Prime Minister, he has dismantled the entire democratic apparatus which he had introduced with much fanfare and amidst great applause from the Reagan administration. The reasons for his action therefore have to lie beyond Mr Junejo's reported lack of the requisite malleability.

In fact, however, Mr Junejo's reported assertions as a quasi-independent source of advice, if not centre of decision-making, was perhaps symbolic of the kind of thinking and activity that the process of political liberalisation, even as limited as Pakistan's was, spawns—in and outside the government. Compared to the first eight years since Gen Ziaul Haq wrested power in 1977, the post-1985 Pakistan undoubtedly gave the semblance of political freedom of sorts. Not just the politicians but also the media found it relatively unhazardous to be critical of the government. If this process had gone on unchecked and thus gained the inevitable momentum, it could conceivably have paved the way for a more genuine democracy, and by the same token spelt increasing difficulties for the dictatorial dispensation that has been Pakistan's fate all these years. This is the lesson of the developments in the Philippines and more recently in South Korea.

Given this reasoning, the inference is obvious. But it does not square with President Ziaul Haq's promise of fresh elections within 90 days. True, his promises, such promises, will be taken by his people with a ladle of salt. After all, the last time he gave a specific assurance like this, the deadline extended from 90 days to 90 months! It is possible, nevertheless, that President Ziaul Haq means it this time, at least as of now.

With the Opposition in disarray, with the PPP and particularly Benazir Bhutto no longer riding the popular crest they did a couple of years ago and she likely to be rendered hors de combat because of pregnancy, the elections, if in fact held within the prescribed deadline, may not upset the Ziaul Haq cart at all. Indeed, should he do an Ershad, which possibility cannot be ruled out, and launch a new party of his own, he may well return to power—for another long innings, and with a facade of democratic legitimacy. Whether this is in fact his blueprint, only time will reveal. As of now, he has put paid to Pakistan's three-year-old experiment with elementary democracy.

Iran

Hashemi-Rafsanjani on Central Command Formation

LD0406220088 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani by unidentified correspondent on his appointment as acting commander in chief of the armed forces, on 4 June; place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, what in your view led the imam to appoint you as the acting commander in chief?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I briefly explained this in the Friday prayers. The main point is that even if there is no war, it is necessary for the commander to be actively present in order to manage the armed forces. This is particularly true if there are two or more branches of the armed forces, such as the IRGC, the army, and the mobilization forces. This should have been done before.

In the past, certain people managed each branch according to the authority granted to them by the imam. Recently it was felt that this method had shortcomings and that a solution should be found. The imam himself reached the same conclusion. The armed forces repeatedly asked that they be managed centrally. The imam reached this conclusion when Mr Khamene'i, chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, finally said the same thing.

Naturally, the Supreme Defense Council felt this necessity more than others because the council itself is in charge of some coordination. They conveyed the existing feeling and the apparent necessity to the imam and he gave a favorable answer. However, I have already explained why I was appointed. It was because I had more spare time than the other gentlemen.

[Correspondent] Your letter of appointment refers to the creation of a General Command Headquarters [GCHQ]. Please tell us what steps have been taken in that respect.

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] This was the imam's advice. The decree contains two major points plus two or three other issues. The imam gave advice on how to go about it. The two major issues were, first, better utilization of the existing facilities in the armed forces for war and defense. Due to the existence of different branches, much of our potential was not being used.

The second important issue was that efforts should be made for a suitable organization to oversee all the armed forces. As you know, a section of our forces are revolutionary and self-motivated and have evolved through certain programs suitable to this spirit. One side of our forces consists of the army, which is an old established and classic organization. In most places their task is identical. They should be on the battlefield together and do most tasks together. This difference in organization has created some difficulties. These are the two major missions which we must carry out. Minor missions, for example the correct use of public help, the use of courts, and wartime laws in possible cases of violations, and so forth, are included in the decree, which we must also carry out.

The headquarters is a modus operandi, that is, we must set up a headquarters which is comprehensive. There is a headquarters now; the army has one, the IRGC has one. All the forces have headquarters, because all the forces need their own headquarters. At present however there is no collective headquarters, a GCHQ. They are all connected to the command, but are not collective. When the headquarters becomes collective then representatives of the army, the IRGC, the government, and other bodies involved with the war and the forces will be grouped together. Decisions will be discussed there. The headquarters plays the role of coordinating affairs relating to command. The command cannot use various headquarters.

Therefore, it was necessary that this headquarters be established. We start immediately. After the decree, the necessary consultations with commanders of the army, the IRGC, and the government, and those who are involved in the war, in some way, such as the jihad and other bodies. We have selected certain persons. Many of them have been consulted. God willing, this headquarters will soon be established.

[Correspondent] Do you think that, considering this coordination among the armed forces, the possibility of major change exists in the organization of the army and the IRGC?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] Of course there will be change. However, it is not imperative to merge the two organizations right now. I think that in the foreseeable future, the two organizations will be independent of each other. However, changes will take place along the lines of the imam's decree. For example, if there is a duplication of tasks, if only one is necessary, we will merge them. The support organizations—the Army has its own industries

now, as does the IRGC—manufacture the same things occasionaly or are engaged in the same line of military research. Or in the engineering sector—the Jihad, the Army, the IRGC, and headquarters itself—there may be facilities which could be better utilized if they were centralized. There are personnel in the IRGC Ministry or the army ministry [as heard], the headquarters of both, and in other places, who are engaged in war activities, should go to the fronts. A skeleton crew should remain here.

Such tasks are given top priority. To this end, we will create a special deputy in the IRGC or in the command headquarters who will study the situation. Decisions cannot be made quickly. The deputy must work with specialists and informed personnel, review the matters, and see where cuts can be made, what areas can be enlarged, and how personnel can be taken from behind the lines and sent to the fronts. This is a specialized task and requires research, a step we have already started.

We will see important changes, but in my opinion we will not reach complete integration in the short term. We must ensure that personal salaries are not reduced, particularly the armed forces personnel who have salaries, ranks and specific issues. We must definitly ensure that nothing is reduced for them. The (?scale) of their salaries should remain as before. I think that for the IRGC, one must consider acceptance of some criteria so that gradually they will receive a ranking, a specific salary, a clear future, and eventually be guaranteed a livelihood. They are still a revolutionary presence at the warfronts and in the arena. They may not pay any attention to such matters, but they all have families, lives, wives, and children. Their future must be worked out and the life of the IRGC youth must be put in order from the viewpoint of worldly matters. This will naturally be carried out with their own cooperation and will.

[Correspondent] One of the axes in the command issued on Friday was the issue of providing forces by increasing the period of general military service. What decisions have been made in this regard?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] I did not mention anything about extending military service. I said that including the extra 4 months, making military service 28 months, we will have enough conscript forces for the fronts if they report in time and are released in time. Then I believe we will be able to manage the fronts given the present conditions. However, our immediate goal is that our present units not be in active service in accordance with the war requirements. A large amount of forces are probably in unnecessary support roles. One can either concentrate all support roles into smaller ones or use other forces. Such forces must become active in service. Our principal task is that of moving all units that we can transfer from other places to the warfronts. I hereby urge all military and security organizations, wherever they are, to start their appraisal of releasing any units they can spare.

[Correspondent] Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, as the acting commander in chief of the armed forces, could you tell us how this appointment will affect the the warfronts and the war situation?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] My appointment is not in itself an important issue; somebody had to assume this task. However, the decree issued by the imam, once carried out correctly, in my opinion will bring about a great change in the war. Of course, the implementation of the decree is not an task that we can decide on instantly and have an answer the next day. This task needs time, but the decree itself is giving and has given much joy to the fighters because this question was a serious one raised by the fighters. They have constantly asked us why we did not make joint efforts, or why resources were not used more efficiently. This will make our fighters more aware and will immediately influence the people by making them aware. With the issuing of this decree, they naturally can see that the war is a very serious matter. It will also influence the enemies, particularly if they thought that Iran might fall short. They will also feel that the war is a serious one. They may even become more prepared or they may come forward and surrender. Of course, this is up to them.

What we must be concerned with is to immediately implement the imam's recommendations. I foresee that a considerable percentage will be added to our forces and support units if the decreed measures are correctly carried out. This will have a great effect on the war. We may be able to see a positive outcome with this move in a tangible manner and in many areas. The more important issue is that of the future, as in general, the order of our armed forces must be in harmony with the established revolution in the country. Adequate savings should be made and this will have the desired effects.

[Correspondent] Considering that the third Majlis has started its work, how do you rate the performance of the second Majlis and do you think the third Majlis is capable of eliminating the country's legal difficulties?

[Hashemi-Rafsanjani] I have great faith in this Majlis. If there are issues in the country that need the Majlis' attention, then this Majlis is fully prepared to deal with important state issues related to the Majlis. As for the last Majlis, we did not have any fundamental shortcomings and it was as good as the first Majlis. As the director [as heard] of the last Majlis, I have the duty of praising and recalling their hard work here as a sign of gratitude. The second Majlis carried out much work. However, at the time of elections for the third Majlis, due to propaganda activities some shortcomings of the last Majlis were mentioned and work was not completed.

I have collated some figures about the legal work completed by the last Majlis. We approved around 300 to 400 bills, all of which were rather effective and important. [passage omitted] Some of the bills are with the Council of Guardians, and will be resolved with the

assistance of the Assembly for State Expediency. The third Majlis has no shortcomings concerning the need for legal points and bases as I see it. This is true, particularly as the third Majlis is in line with the interests of the deprived, the downtrodden, and the deprived parts of the country. Of course, in the past we were not bogged doen by such bills and laws. [passage omitted]

The new deputies are more experienced; they have worked in executive branches during the past 7-8 years. [passage omitted] God willing, observing the recommendations of the imam, the discordant noises which pain us will not be there. Support for the war in the Majlis is a serious matter because the war-hardened forces are greater in this Majlis this time.

[Correspondent] Thank you. Success be with you.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Elected Majlis Speaker

LD0706085388 Tehran IRNA in English 0814 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 7, IRNA—Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani was elected as speaker of the third Majlis (Islamic Consultative Assembly) with 187 votes in favor out of the 192 votes cast in the open session of the Majlis today. There were five abstentions.

The third Majlis which opened May 28, elected Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani as temporary speaker because according to parliamentary rules he could not be elected permanent speaker before the approval of credentials of two thirds of the deputies.

The speaker was also appointed by Imam Khomeyni as the acting commander-in-chief of the armed forces last week.

Majlis Elects Vice Chairmen

LD0706101788 Tehran IRNA in English 1004 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 7, IRNA—Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehdi Karrubi and Hoseyn Hashemian were elected vice-chairmen of Majlis with 160 and 134 votes respectively in a session today.

The Majlis also approved credentials of another 12 deputies, among them Fakhreddin Hejazi, Mohammad Reza Bahonar and 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri from Tehran.

In today's session of the Majlis Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani was elected permanent speaker of the Majlis with 187 votes for an five abstentions. Hashemi-Rafsanjani was speaker of the Iranian parliament throughout its previous term. He is also a frequent substitute for President Khamene'i as leader of weekly congregational prayers in Tehran.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Congratulated on New Position

SAIRI Sends Congratulations

LD0406054288 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] The military unit of the Supreme Assembly for the Islamic Revolution of Iraq [SAIRI] has sent a telegram to Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani congratulating him on his appointment as acting commander in chief. The telegram says: It is hoped that with the maintenance of the unity and uniformity of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in the shadow of the blessings of exalted and holy God and with the uniform presence of the hezbollah ummah and the mobilization corps fighters at the battlefronts, the criminal rulers of Baghdad will be taken dealt with once and for all, the disgraceful record of the Iraqi Ba'th Party will shrivel up, and a tooth-shattering response will be given to the conspiracies of global arrogance and to the deadly silence of international circles regarding the rights of the two innocent and Muslim nations of Iran and Iraq.

Concluding the telegram, SAIRI's military unit declares the readiness of its forces in the 9th Badr Army Corps to undertake any manner of regular or irregular operation in the depths of Iraqi territory.

Teachers Laud Appointment

LD0406181388 Tehran IRNA in English 1810 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Qom, Central Prov., June 4, IRNA—The Teachers' Association of Qom Theological School cabled a message to the leader of the Islamic Revolution Imam Khomeyni, felicitating him on his appointing Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani as the acting commander-in-chief of all armed forces.

The message also described the appointment as a "timely" measure taken by the founder of the Islamic Republic to foil plots of internal and external enemies of the Islamic Revolution.

Air Force Sends Message

NC0606055188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Following the appointment of Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani as acting commander in chief, the Army Air Corps of the Iranian Armed Forces sent a congratulatory message to him. The message expresses the readiness of the selfless Army Air Corps personnel to carry out the orders of the acting commander in chief.

Shahbazi Praises Appointment

LD0606093288 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0740 GMT 6 Jun 88

[From the "Holy Defense" program]

[Text] The committed and devoted personnel of the Islamic Republic of Iran Armed Forces have congratulated Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani on his appointment as acting commander in chief of the armed forces and have declared their decisive support for the valued appointment.

Brigadier General Shahbazi, chief of Joint Staff of the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces, has sent the following message to the leader of the revolution and commander in chief of the Armed Forces:

To his holiness Imam Khomeyni, the lofty leader and commander in chief of the armed forces, may his blessed shadow be extended. At this crucial time when global arrogance is fully armed and confronting the auspicious Islamic Revolution, the issue of a historic decree by his holiness, a decree that must be obeyed, on the rightful appointment of Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani as acting commander in chief of the armed forces is yet another manifestation of the wise leadership of the lofty commander.

On behalf of every member of the God-fearing personnel of the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces, I declare our total support and assure his holiness that our lives will be sacrificed to the last drop of blood in the struggles against global arrogance and for the pride of beloved Islam. As we consolidate unity and brotherhood more than ever among all ranks of the armed forces and the IRGC, we will not rest until the just rights of the downtrodden Muslim nation of Iran are realized.

Other Groups Send Messages

LD0606153888 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Following Hashemi-Rafsanjani's appointment as acting commander in chief by the imam of the ummah, Rahmani, who is in charge of the IRGC's mobilization of the oppressed, has sent a message of congratulation to Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

The Central News Unit reports that the officer in charge of the mobilization of the oppressed declares his readiness and that of all selfless mobilization personnel and of the members of the headquarters for utilizing war donations to assist the war effort, to support the fighters, and to confront global arrogance.

Another congratulatory message has been sent to Hashemi-Rafsanjani by the general commander of the Islamic Revolution Committee. The message declares the foundation's full readiness to cooperate and coordinate with the policies and plans of the acting commander in chief.

The supervisory council of the Voice and Vision fo the Islamic Republic of Iran has congratulated Hashemi-Rafsanjani on his appointment as acting commander in chief. Its message declares that the Voice and Vision recognizes the war as top priority in accordance with the guidance of the lofty leader and that it will direct its resources as before to attaining the goal.

The general headquarters for state defense [setad-e koll-e padafand-e keshvar] has also sent a message to Hashemi-Rafsanjani congratulating him on his appointment.

Interior Minister Sends Cable

LD0606175488 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Excerpt] The Central News Unit reports that following Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani's appointment as commander in chief, Interior Minister Mohtashemi congratulated him in a telegram, saying: As always, the Interior Ministry will serve the war with all its facilities and its organizations, including the armed forces and its related departments. The employees of this ministry are prepared to shed their last drop of blood and sacrifice their lives in order to continue this holy movement and to establish justice, even if the war lasts another 20 years. [passage omitted]

Tehran Clerics Laud Appointment

NC0706071588 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 7 Jun 88

[Text] The Society of Combatant Clergymen of Tehran has sent a message to Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Majlis speaker and acting commander in chief, congratulating him on his appointment as acting commander in chief.

Also, the Friday imam of Shahr-e Kord has sent a cable to Imam Khomeyni expressing the happiness of the residents and officials of the Islamic republic's offices and institutions in Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari Province over this appointment.

Commentary on Centralizing Military Industries

NC0606125388 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0345 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Central News Unit research group commentary: "The Mobilization of Resources in Order To Create a Basic Change in the War"]

[Text] By appointing Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani acting commander in chief, the imam of the ummah paved the way for further harmony

and full unity among the armed forces; and we are now witnessing the dispatches of the Muhammad, peace be upon him, Corps convoys to the fronts from all over the country. In view of the recent changes in the war command, as well as the strategy of a series of consecutive operations declared by the officials, these dispatches can bring about a basic change in the trend of the imposed war.

One of the issues which the imam of the ummah pointed to in his recent decree was the need to place all the country's resources at the disposal of the imposed war. This would, on the one hand, increase the fighters' operational abilities and, on the other, play a basic role in preparing the forces of Islam.

Under present conditions, when Saddam and other reactionary regional countries have mobilized all their resources against the Islamic Revolution, it is very important that the Islamic Republic, particularly the executive authorities, should also place all its resources at the disposal of the war effort. Thus it may further pave the way for the series of consecutive operations by the fighters of Islam.

At a time when the country's resources are to be made more available to the war effort, and when the volunteer forces are to be dispatched on a more extensive base, it is very important for officials to adopt a serious stand against those who have been careless on the issues of the war and who are thus weakening the fronts. All countries at war attach special importance to the basic principle of bringing to trial persons who are, knowingly or unknowingly, obstructing the trend of the war. This is a major issue, because even those who are behind the fronts and resort to such acts as hoarding, profiteering, or spreading corruption, thus sowing the seeds of despair and disappointment, are indirectly inflicting damage on the war effort. The only way to fight against such persons is to adopt a serious and decisive stand.

Another point which the leader of the revolution emphasized is the centralization of the military industries. Our country's military industries have operated in two ways as far as the design and manufacture of equipment needed by the fronts are concerned. One mode of operation has been the production of basic materiel needed by the fronts. The military industries have, in this field, produced a large part of the arms and ammunition used on the fronts and have actually been able to score a spectacular success in ending dependence as far as the fighters' essential needs are concerned. We have reached the point where, at present, equipment such as mortar launchers and their ammunition, RPG-7's and their missiles, all ammunition for artillery guns, as well as all items such as light arms, are being manufactured domestically. In addition to supplying the basic needs of the fighters of Islam, our country's military industries have also been very successful in producing complicated and strategic arms. For example, by manufacturing a strategic ballistic missile, the IRGC Ministry actually opened a new chapter in the Islamic Republic's arms manufacturing process.

However, despite these successes, the centralization of the country's military industries could help us economize on foreign exchange expenditures and prevent many repetitive processes. By bearing these two points in mind, it becomes clear that the centralization of the military industries will, on the one hand, result in the increased pruduction of arms and materiel and, on the other, provide an opportunity for more military plans to be submitted for production.

At a time when the battlefields will witness basic changes in view of the imam's new directives, Iraq has started new overtures within the framework of its mobile defense. Iraq's attempts within this framework commenced appoximately after the "Val-Fajr-8" operations, and the enemy attempted operations on various axes on the fronts; namely, in Mehran. Initially, this move by the Iraqi commanders resulted in a relative success for the Iraqi Army, and the Iraqi forces were able to advance in Mehran and some other areas. After this move by Iraq, the fighters of Islam resorted to new tactics and they were able to repulse the Iraqi forces and make more advances. Iraq has recently started a new form of mobile defense. It attempted several assaults on various points on the fronts, advancing to some extent in Al-Faw and Shalamcheh. However, these relative successes by Iraq will not last long, because the experience of 8 years of war has clearly shown that in response to each move by Iraq, the fighters of Islam resort to new initiatives and tactics. This is what has enabled the fighters of Islam to take the initiative in action throughout the 8 years of the imposed war.

Montazeri Speech on 5 Jun Uprising Anniversary

LD0606173888 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0932 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Speech delivered by Ayatollah Montazeri on 5 June to a public gathering at the Martyrs Mosque in Qom on the occasion of the anniversary of the 5 June uprising—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage omitted] Today is the 25th anniversary of 5 June. In other words, children who were born during the 5 June uprising are now 25 years old. Ever since the nation rose up on 5 June—giving martyrs and wounded in Qom, Tehran, Varamin, Esfahan, Mashhad, and in other cities—you people have been on the scene. You have brought the revolution to victory. They imposed the war on us. They imposed an economic siege on us. We survived not only at the fronts under those conditions, but also behind the fronts. There was financial assistance and assistance in terms of resources. We participated in marches. There were so many wounded, disabled, martyred; so many cities destroyed; so much

homelesssness. You endured all of that, you the people. Now again, you are on the scene. Truly! Let me say that I am not a member of any group empowered to extend gratitude to you, but the authorities—those in charge of affairs and those who control economic centers, economic affairs, administrative tasks, and such things—should truly respect you, the people; they should serve you. Their behavior toward you must be very correct and respectful.

You have endured all that pressure. You have been on the scene over 25 years. That is evidence that your revolution is not a revolution based on whim or sentiment. It is a fundamental and deeply rooted revolution which has its source in the depths of your hearts and your faith. When something is rooted in the heart of a person, it will not be removed at any price. It is whims and sentiments that are fleeting. You have withstood so patiently and tolerantly all the shortages, inflation, difficulties, low wages, inflation [as heard], and high prices and you respond in all circumstances. As I said, it is everyone's duty to praise you and to thank you. In short, behavior toward you wonderful people must be good behavior.

Of course, some people in society may be mischievous. They may sometimes make mistakes. They may wrongly. [sentence incomplete as heard] The innocents were the prophet, the immaculate imams, and those great ones. Others may make mistakes. [passage omitted] All the world's children are sinners. The best sinners are those who repent. A person may make a mistake sometimes. When he then says he is sorry and repents, the authorities must not be too harsh. I have always advised all organizations, security organizations, and judicial organizations that their interaction with the people must not be vengeful interaction. Behave, to the greatest possible extent, with justice and forgiveness toward the people. [passage omitted] Just as you hope that God will be just and forgiving toward you, so you yourself should be just and forgiving toward the people. Let those in charge learn how they should behave toward the people, who are such good people. The people are the wealth of the revolution. The people are the protectors of the country. The guardians of the revolution are the people. The protectors of the fronts, behind the fronts, all of these are just these people, you people. Blessed are you people who have endured all the difficulties and to whom God will dispense justice. [passage omitted]

Let me tell you something. First, this revolution did not aim to replace one government with another. That was not the aim. What was the aim? The aim was maintaining Islam, the spiritual and moral values of Islam. As that was the aim, the authorities, the people, I, the religious scholar, and everyone must try to maintain the values of Islam. Even if you and I die, and even if, God forbid, the government is defeated, so long as spiritual and Islamic values are maintained, we are victorious. However, if in order to save ourselves, we trample Islam and spiritual and moral values underfoot, we are defeated, even if it appears we have saved ourselves. If it happens that spiritual, Islamic, and moral values are not maintained, then what is the difference between our government and Mohammad Reza's [former shah] government? What is the difference? That would be one government, this would be another. That was not the aim. The aim is Islam, the aim was revolution and Islamic values, Islamic morality. [passage omitted]

Before the revolution, in the face of tanks, canons, machineguns, and the enemy, what was the slogan of you people in the streets? Independence! Freedom! An Islamic republic! That means we want to be independent. We do not want Reagan or Gorbachev to disturb our destiny. We are people in our own right. We do not want to meddle with them; we do not want to meddle in their countries' affairs. Just let them leave us alone. That is the meaning of independence: neither East nor West. We want to be ourselves. We want to hold the destiny of our country in our own hands.

Freedom! It means we should be able to say what we want. Of course, freedom does not mean that I should draw my gun and kill you. But give me the chance to say what I want to say. I, too, have things to say. Not everyone thinks alike. I think one way, you think another way. Let me say what I think.

Answer me with logic and convince me. You cannot fix matters by simply raising a hue and cry. You might manage to push me out of the arena with a hue and cry, but that would only be temporary as my words of logic will go down in history. A logical word remains in a society's memory. I should, therefore, be given freedom to say what I want to say. Our lord, the lord of the pious, would allow even those who were saying wrong things to say what they wanted to say. They used to speak words of blasphemy in front of the lord of the pious. As long as they refrained from resorting to an armed uprising, the lord of the pious left them alone. [passage omitted]

Once in a mosque, 'Abdallah, son of Karwa, began shouting slogans against the lord of the pious. The lord of the pious was present and ignored him. 'Abdallah then began shouting obscenities against the Koran. The lord of the pious remained patient and continued praying. This was the approach in that era. However, when they resorted to armed uprising in order to create chaos and disorder, he confronted them decisively.

You should, therefore, allow people to speak. Our slogan is: Freedom and the Islamic Republic. What do me mean by an Islamic Republic? It means the laws and regulations of Islam should be implemented. This was our slogan. These values must be safeguarded at any cost. No doubt this is the way to export the revolution, that is, by maintaining these values.

When our country becomes independent and when the people feel free, feel that their lives and belongings are safe, see that Islam's regulations are implemented, see

that they are not harshly treated, and see that their privacy and human dignity are respected, then they will strive to make progress in science and technology. Then our universities will achieve high standards in science and we will develop our technology.

Should we reach that stage, the country will become an example to others and no doubt it will influence all the Third World countries and Islamic states. Willingly or unwillingly they would then follow our example. That is all we have to do: make our country a model. Others would naturally follow a model. This is the meaning of exporting the revolution. You do not need to export the revolution. If we safeguard our own revolution on the basis of Islam and spiritual and humane values; if we grow in the fields of science, industry, and technology; and if we become self-sufficient in every respect, then we would become an example. Other nations have wisdom and understanding and would follow us.

They would say: Look at the people of Iran. They rose against tanks, artillery, and machineguns. They were victorious and reached their goals. Are we any less capable than they are? This is the way for the others to follow you. You saw how Lebanon, Afghanistan, and several other places learned a lesson from you. Others would also learn a lesson from you, but the important point is to safeguard human values.

What is important is to safeguard our standards, our knowledge. It is a duty for all of us, including the clergy and myself, a mere student of theology, not to think of ourselves alone. We should think of guarding Islam and our standards. If Imam Hoseyn was only concerned with his own safety, he only had to shake Yazid's hand [an expression of his allegiance]. But he wanted to safeguard Islam and Islamic standards. [passage omitted]

The issue which I should discuss—and all of you are aware of it—is his excellency the imam's, may God extend his shadow, recent decree: his excellency's decree to Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, which is very important. The point is that for 3 or 4—or 4 or 5 years—we argued. Others argued and people joined in too, saying that if the country is to stand on its own feet and if it is to be strong in dealing with the East and the West, if Saddam and rest are to lose their interest in this country, it is necessary for the issue of the armed forces to be resolved. This issue has been in the minds of the people. Why should I not express it?

Nowhere else in the world does a country have five armed forces, each with such large and complex organizations. No doubt the cost will be high and the nation will have to carry the burden. There will also be contradictions and lack of coordination. We staged a revolution and got rid of the previous regime. Unfortunately, we left all the organizations intact and added some more. Our plan from the very beginning should have been to gear our organizations and departments to our needs and our capabilities. The same applies to departments and ministries. What the country and the nation needs is equally true for the armed forces. [passage omitted]

We need only one armed force to protect us from the enemy along our borders, a force well equipped with necessary facilities. This is what is called the military force. We also need a police force to maintain internal security. For instance, if two people start fighting, there should be someone to deal with the bully, to take him by the hand and deliver him to the courts. So what we need is a military force and a police force. Now that this opportunity is available and the imam, may God extend his shadow, has ordered this, we hope that the changes will not stop at the stage of slogans and congratulations. They should instead make a firm decision.

The armed forces and the IRGC are all ready. What we should name it is not important. What is important is that we will have an equipped armed force on the fronts. This should happen at any rate, even if not today. We should take the first steps today, otherwise, we will have contradictions and will lack coordination. Our costs will be high and so will the pressure. That is why we should make a firm decision. We should do away with senseless consideration and we should work toward this end.

About 2 and 1/2 years ago I had a similar plan which I summarized in the second volume of "Velayat-e Faqih." The plan, which I still have and at the time I communicated to officials, is basically this: one armed force and one police force. The country needs one military industry; we should not have extra organizations and expense. In this way we will reduce expenses and increase output. We should integrate these forces and organizations and we should stand firm.

Considerations about whether someone or other may be upset must be set aside. The imam's decree, may his shadow extend further, must be carried forward as far as possible. God willing, we hope that Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani will make a decisive position. However, a decision on its own is insufficient to put things right. What is required is that he should relinquish his other tasks to other people. He must devote all his time to this task and should seek advice from people who are committed and in harmony, from people who are experts as well as learned, from the IRGC, from the armed forces, from the mobilization forces, and from all popular strata. He should ask them to make proposals, submit plans, and to be counted on. If the task is carried out in this manner then, undoubtedly, the war will not take long at all.

Iraq's population is one-third of Iran's. The faith of the Iranian people is greater then that of the Iraqi Armed Forces. They have more than 1 million troops; we can have 3 million. [passage omitted] What I have always said is that it is the Iraqi nation which should first rise. These Iraqi brothers who are in Iran, the Gulf, and Europe—even these POW's, many of whom are fighting because of (?fear), poor things—should be gradually

given (?money) and facilities. The Iraqis themselves should be armed against the Ba'thist regime so that the Arab countries do not say the Iranians have attacked Arabs. We do not want Iraq; not one inch of it. We have so much land and water, so many rivers in Iran. We do not want an inch of Iraq. [passage omitted]

The Arab countries are wrong to give so much of their dollars and facilities to Saddam. If Saddam escapes this [war], he will deal with all of them. Therefore, God willing, we hope that this decree of the imam is not carried out through slogans and compliments; a firm decision must be made, God willing, and implemented. Whenever you cut your losses, it is to your benefit. If this had been done 2 or 3 years ago, it would have been a lot more to our advantage. Now, God willing, it will be so.

As I said, some people might not like it. Well, somehow they will be made to understand so that they do not oppose it. Those who are for Islam, the country, and victory, will not oppose it; they all agree. Eventually, all the forces will be merged. Do you know why the war has lasted so long, despite the fact that, as I said, our population is three times Iraq's? We have facilities; we even have military facilities. One of the IRGC commanders told me that a group had come from North Korea to inspect our military industries. They said: If we had all this, we would have captured South Korea by now. Our problem was that we had no planning, coordination, or a unified command. We hope that, God willing, this is done.

When it is done, the imposed war will end in favor of Islam and the Islamic Republic as soon as possible, God willing. Iraq will belong to the Iraqi nation. Our people, the Iraqi people, and all Muslims will be mobilized against the common enemy: the usurping Zionists, Israel. All this was wasted. If the Iranian and Iraqi nations and the Muslims from other countries had been on Iran's side, 1 billion Muslims could have demolished 3 million Israelis. If they each had poured a bucket of water on Israel, Israel would have been washed away. This is their ploy; they create a war and make us fight each other. They incite Kurds and Baluchis and make enemies inside Iran; they start a Shi'ite-Sunni war so that Israel can rest easy. The United States and USSR collude in secret. You can be sure that when Reagan and Gorbachev sit together, they make no decisions in our favor. Therefore, we must decide for our own country. [passage omitted]

Karrubi Speech on Anniversary of Revolution
LD0506123388 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Report on speech delivered by Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehdi Karrubi, supervisor of the Foundation of the Martyrs on 5 June to a public gathering at Khordad Square in Tehran on the occasion of the anniversary of the 5 June uprising]

[Text] An extensive number of our country's Muslim people today participated in ceremonies marking God's Day [Yom Allah] of 15 Khordad [5 June 1963]. Splendid ceremonies were held in various cities honoring the 25th anniversary of the 15 Khordad uprising and the beginning of the new Islamic movement under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, the leader and founder of the Islamic Republic.

According to the Central News Unit, various sections of the population in Tehran also gathered in 15 Khordad Square, the venue for the 15 Khordad God's Day ceremonies honoring this epic-making day and the beginning of the uprising of the Muslim Iranian nation.

The ceremonies began at 0900 with songs about the middle of Khordad and about the spring of Khordad performed by children of martyrs, children from orphanages, and children of POW's. Mr Karrubi, the imam's representative and deputy speaker of the Majlis then delivered a speech to the huge crowd that had gathered in 15 Khordad Square and the surrounding streets.

He described the 15 Khordad uprisng as the start of the hezbollah movement for overthrowing the monarchy and establishing an Islamic government. He also referred to it as a day of loyalty of the Muslim nation of Iran to the clergy and for steadfastness, selflessness, and self-sacrifice. He added: The shah's regime was trying to transfer the focal point of Islam to Najaf, but Grand Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, aware of this conspiracy, issued a warning to Islam on the basis of the joint conspiracies between the regimes of the shah and of Zionism, asking the people to unite, strengthen their ranks in the face of the Pahlavi regime, and stand up to that conspiracy.

Mr Karrubi referred to the affair of Imam Khomeyni's exile to Turkey and the killing of Hasan 'Ali Mansur [former prime minister] and said: The barefooted people and oppressed [mostaz'af] sections of the population such as workers, farmers, and low-ranking employees who participated in the 15 Khordad uprising and in the Islamic Revolution, are now defending the Islamic Revolution on and behind the fronts with their lives and resources. Political groups and vociferous and pretentious parties, who consider themselves the guardians and keepers of the people, had no role other than obstructionism in the Khordad uprising and in the progress of the Islamic Revolution. Therefore, the Majlis, the judiciary, the government, the Assembly for the Assessment of Governmental Interests, and other institutions of the republican order must approve their bills and programs bearing in mind the interests of those sections who had a role in the revolution and who are supporting it now.

'Deputy Leader' Montazeri Receives Official
LD0406180488 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri and Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Va'ez- Tabasi, the custodian of the holy shrine of Imam

Ridha [in Mashhad] and representative of the imam, discussed issues and schedules concerning the Khorasan Seminary Center [in Mashhad].

At the meeting, the deputy leader expressed thanks and suggested some points about academic issues and matters concerning the Khorasan Seminary Center.

Mo'ayeri on Resumption of Ties With France

LD0606175388 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran and France will restore relations at the embassy level soon and the two countries, by exchanging diplomats through the normal channels, will resume relations. Mr Mo'ayeri, the political deputy of the prime minister, in an interview given to our correspondent, while announcing the above, added: The Islamic Republic has declared its conditions for improving relations on the basis of France's repayment of its debts with the interest, prevention of activities of the Iranian counterrevolutionaries, and positive discrimination in the imposed war. [sentence as heard]

Mr Mo'ayeri added: At present, delegations from both sides have held talks at various levels in order to improve relations. It seems that the two countries' relations would resume at the embassy level within a month. He said: The change of cabinet and recent developments in France will have no effect in the course of normalizing the two countries' relations. Rocard's government and Mitterrand, the president of France, are in favor of continuing to cooperate with Iran and the two sides have often stressed the need to expand relations. So far several meetings have been held in this connection.

The political deputy of the prime minister referred to the links with the Eastern bloc and exchange visits with foreign delegations at various levels as a sign of the Islamic Republic's expanding relations, and said: Our economic transactions with East Germany currently total over $600 million, while with Bulgaria it is about $1.2 billion. These are highly desirable from an economic point of view.

He went on: The prime minister of Bulgaria will arrive in Tehran at the head of a delegation tomorrow, and protocols will be signed in the economic and technical fields. Noting that the prime minister of North Korea will come to Tehran soon, he said: Our country's prime minister, Mr Mir Hoseyn Musavi, will visit several European and African countries in the near future.

It is necessary to point out out that the Iranian Government's decision to continue talks with the French officials was made in line with President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Michel Rocard's declaration last month of their desire to restore relations with Tehran.

Paper Views Hostages, Relations With France

NC0606113088 Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 22 May 88 p 2

["Viewpoint" column commentary: "Rapprochement With France"]

[Text] The Islamic Republic of Iran using its vast influence in Lebanon helped free three French hostages in that Middle Eastern country on the eve of the French presidential elections. The move on the part of Iran flabbergasted political analysts in Paris, other Western capitals and Tehran.

The prevalent interpretation at the time was that by helping bring about the circumstances for the freedom of the kidnapped French nationals in Lebanon Tehran actually tried to influence the outcome of the French presidential elections by trying to help the former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

While the results of the then latest opinion polls projected the clear victory of French President Francois Mitterrand, the questions that come to one's mind are these: Wasn't Iran actually aware of the unpopular standing of Chirac in the polls? And if Iran was aware of the fact that Chirac did not enjoy much voters' support, why did it (Iran) try to bargain with the former premier instead of the French president? Did Iran want to enter into a bargain with an official whose decision did not have the country's popular backing?

There are different answers to these questions. But it seems Iran's decision to use its political leverage in Lebanon—displayed in the freedom of all the French hostages and a number of West Germans—was neither a bargaining scheme nor an attempt to interfere in the proceeding of the internal political affairs of France.

The move by Iran was neither tactical nor opportunistic. Recent developments in Iran support the hypothesis that the Islamic Republic is inclined to use all of its influence in Lebanon to set free all of the remaining foreign hostages there irrespective of their nationalities be they Americans, English, or Iranians.

In other words, Tehran has made a definite decision vis-a-vis the Lebanese political factions who claim to support and draw inspirations from Iran.

Diplomatic relations between Tehran and Paris that were severed some ten months ago are on the verge of normalization again. The new French premier, Michel Rocard, at the conclusion of a cabinet meeting Wednesday approved of the rapprochement with Iran and put all of his weight behind it.

The French premier's position on re-establishing of diplomatic ties with Iran repudiates myopic interpretations on the developments. Some analysts believed Chirac's incessant efforts to have hostages returned to

France from Lebanon and efforts to renew ties with Iran were personally motivated unsupported by the new government in the event of his defeat.

There is now a new and healthy environment for the normalization of ties between the two capitals that can lead to exchange of diplomats and a completion of the negotiations on the reimbursement of the French nuclear commission's debts to Iran.

The socialist government of Premier Rocard will be facing important decisions on different aspects of the French foreign policy subsequent to consolidating his position in parliament. But as far as his government's decisions pertaining to Iranian interests are concerned, Tehran would like to see a more realistic evaluation of Paris policy toward the Persian Gulf conflict that have over the past years leaned toward Baghdad. Of course, one cannot ignore the delimiting impact of Paris, Arab world's ties on Paris-Tehran relations. [sentence as published]

It is said that the new French Government will be paying more attention to its ties with the rest of Europe from now on than on its complicated ties with the Third World. That means Paris will relatively limit its involvements in Africa, the Middle East and finally the Persian Gulf and this fact can positively and constructively contribute to renewed Iran-France relations.

Velayati Returns From UN Disarmament Conference

NC0406055588 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Foreign Minister Velayati, who has been in New York attending the third special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly, returned to Tehran this morning.

After his arrival, the foreign minister gave an interview to a Central News Unit correspondent. Commenting on the outcome of his visit, he referred to the significance and sensitivity of the special session on disarmament at this juncture, in view of the use of chemical weapons by the Zionist Iraqi regime, and to the need for the Islamic Republic's extensive participation in this session. He said: The Islamic Republic is a permanent member of this session. It will be the chairman of the next session and will, during the current year, submit a report by the conference's expert to the General Assembly. There is also the fact that in recent years it has been exposed to the use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi regime. In light of all this, the Islamic Republic participated in the meetings on this important issue extensively and with great perseverence.

In relation to the outcome of the Islamic Republic's repeated warnings and the condemnation of the use of this inhuman weapon, Mr Velayati said: These warnings have set off an all-embracing movement in the world against the use of this inhuman weapon, so much so that during the current session most speakers explicitly and seriously condemned the use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi regime.

Commemorative War Games Scheduled for Weekend

LD0306163688 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Bushehr, June 3, IRNA—On the occasion of the braveries of the people of Tangestan [as received] who resisted aggressive British naval forces in Iran many years ago a military maneuvers was held in this coastal province Thursday.

On the first day of the war games basiji [mobilization] motorcyclists staged a demonstration chanting "War, war till victory", "Allah-o Akbar" [God is great] and "Down with the U.S., Saddam, Israel and Soviet Union" shaking the banner of the Islamic Republic of Iran before departing for other provincial cities.

They also attended the martyrs cemetery of the town and paid tribute to the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution declaring that they will follow Imam Khomeyni and the path of martys to the last person.

War games are due along the coast of this province Saturday and Sunday.

Commander on Gulf Exercises

LD0606103188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0740 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Interview with unidentified Khark commander by unidentified station correspondent; date and place not given—recorded; from the "Holy Defense" program]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] (?Captain), thank you for your time. What is your opinion the "Zolfaqar-3" exercises as a commander of some of the units taking part?

[Commander] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage omitted] At this important time I believe that the exercises were conducted very successfully by the Islamic Republic's Navy, proving to the public that we will vigorously defend the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this crucial region, and will keep open the supply lines to our forces by making the Persian Gulf safe for our units while making it unsafe for the enemy.

[Correspondent] As you are well aware, following the recent clashes between the American and the Iranian navies Western media alleged that the Navy had lost half of its capability. As a commander of the exercises, how would you rate the readiness of the Iranian naval units for possible confrontations with the enemy in the Persian Gulf?

[Commander] Despite the very extensive publicity by Eastern and Western media about the recent events in the Persian Gulf, we view these exercises as a response to their false publicity. We see our confrontations with the U.S. superpower as a stimulus for the Navy. We feel proud of the fact that we can successfully thwart any aggression. We have proved this. Fortunately, we can rely on the threefold virtues of our innocence, righteouness, and the morale of the forces. We steadfastly hope that, God willing, we will purge the region of the alien units that have arrived here supposedly to safeguard security.

Combat Operations in War With Iraq Continue

SAIRI Forces Repel Attack

LD0406111788 Tehran IRNA in English 1112 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 4, IRNA—An Iraqi attempt on positions of Muslim forces of Iran in Shakh-e Shemiran heights in Darband-i Khan region northeastern Iraq, was severely repelled Friday, said a statement issued here by the Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) issued Saturday.

The statement said that heavy losses and casualty was inflicted on the enemy with more than 200 of its troops killed or wounded and 35 were captured among them several officers.

The IRGC statement said that the attack was repelled by the Iraqi Muslim mujahidin of the 9th Badr Corps which is affliated to the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revoluion of Iraq (SAIRI).

The enemy had deployed commando battalions of Division 36 which was supported by the artillery fire, it added.

In another development the Seyyed ol-Shohada forces of southern Iraq branch, and a SAIRI military unit in a series of recent operations in southern Iraq destroyed one helicopter and two boats and killed some six of the Iraqi security police officers and injured a number of others.

Communique No 3,223

LD0406165688 Tehran IRNA in English 1637 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 4, IRNA—An Iraqi warplane was shot down by Iranian anti-aircraft fire in the Persian Gulf at 10:21 hours local (06:51 GMT) Saturday, said a military communique released by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces here today.

The 3223rd Joint Staff communique said that Iranian Air Force jets carried out their routine patrol missions over the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman Friday, reconnoitering 49 vessels, including oil tankers, cargo ships, boats, launches, tug boats and warships.

A cargo ship, intercepted and escorted to a southern Iranian port by the naval units for thorough inspection Thursday was released at 14:30 hours local time (11:00 GMT) on Friday.

Iran's naval units also carried out their patrol missions to protect southern Iranian islands and oil rigs in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman Friday, besides controlling shipping in the waterway.

Iraqi troops sustained heavy losses in men and equipment throughout the battlefields in artillery duels with Iran's Muslim combatants yesterday.

Iranian artillery fire repelled a number of Iraqi patrols units in Sumar and Yebis, western and southern sectors, Friday, killing and wounding several enemy patrolmen.

Several Iraqi vehicles moving in Sumar, Kharratha and Nahr 'Anbar, western sector, yesterday were pounded by Iranian artillery fire as a result of which a number of enemy soldiers were killed or wounded and sone vehicles damaged.

On Friday, Iranian Gendarmerie forces shelled Iraqi positions and troop concentration sites in the zones of their influence, killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and setting ablaze several bunkers of theirs.

In Sumar and Hajj 'Umran, Iraqi armoured units incurred heavy losses yesterday when brought under fire of Iranian Muslim combatants, concluded the communique.

Communique No 3,224

LD0506171888 Tehran IRNA in English 1705 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 5, IRNA—Iranian Air Force planes effectively carried out patrol flights over the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman over the past 24 hours reconnoitering some 47 foreign vessels including tankers, trade ships, boats, tug boats and military vessels.

Announcing the above, the 3224th communique of the Joint Staff Command said Iran's naval forces Saturday checked activity of an Iraqi vessel near Khawr 'Abdallah and Al-Bakr platform, in the northern tip of the Persian Gulf. The naval forces, it added, intercepted five foreign vessels in the Strait of Hormuz but allowed them to proceed since they had no Iraq-bound cargo aboard.

On the battlefronts, said the communique, exchange of artillery, mortar and tank fire raged throughout the war zones Saturday. Some Iraqi forces were killed and

wounded and four vehicles, two watch posts and some gun emplacements of theirs destroyed when Muslim combatants of Iran subjected enemy fortifications, supply routes and installations to their heavy fire, it added. Yesterday, an Iraqi patrol group was subjected to heavy Iranian fire in 'Eyn-e Khowsh operational region, southern fronts, and was forced to flee after sustaining casualties, said the communique.

In Sayyid Sadiq, Mehran, Qareh Tappeh and Maymak, it said, Iraqi motorized and armoured movements were checked by Iranian Muslim forces Saturday, enemy's engineering activities including mine-detecting in Helaleh region and landing ready-made concrete bunkers in southern region were brought to a halt, it added.

The communique said Iraqi forces Saturday attempted to set up some group and individual tents in Kani-Sheykh region but were forced to break ranks and flee by heavy Iranian fire.

Iran's Gendarmerie forces yesterday killed and wounded some Iraqi troops setting afire enemy positions and fortifications, said the communique concluding that some light and heavy gun emplacements, a vehicle and three boats of the enemy were destroyed.

SAIRI Dispatches 5 Battalions

LD0506180588 Tehran IRNA in English 1742 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 5, IRNA—Military wing of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SAIRI) desptched five battalions of Iraqi mojahedin to the war fronts Sunday.

The despatch, part of the Grand Mohammad (S.A.W.) Corps, was carried out on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Iranian Muslims' bloody uprising of 15 Khordad (June, 5, 1963). The mojahedin will team up with their colleagues in the Badr Corps 9 at the warfronts.

WIH Denies Helicopter Downed

LD0606103088 Tehran IRNA in English 1025 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 6, IRNA—Iraqi regime's claims of downing of an Iranian helicopter Sunday was categorically denied by a spokesman of the War Information Headquarters (WIH) here today.

The spokesman said that all Iranian helicopters returned safely to bases after carrying out their missions on Sunday and Monday.

Iraqi Aircraft Turned Back

LD0606110988 Tehran IRNA in English 1100 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Orumiyeh, W. Azerbayjan Prov., IRNA—Iraqi war planes were detected in the airspace of West Azerbayjan Province Sunday night, and immediately repelled by heavy ground-to-air fire. Iraqi planes were last seen in Dezful, Eslamabad-e Gharb and Khorramabad last Tuesday.

Communique No 3,225

LD0606160988 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 6, IRNA—Iranian naval units continued their patrol missions to protect southern Iranian islands and oil rigs and closely monitored movement of three Iraqi vessels between the Khawr 'Abdallah waterway and Al-Bakr and Al-'Amayah platforms Sunday.

The 3225th Joint Staff communique, announcing the above, reported here Monday that Iranian Air Force jets effectively carried out their routine patrol missions over the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman yesterday in support of the Navy, reconnoitering 18 vessels, including oil tankers, cargo ships, launchers and warships.

On the battlefields, an undetermined number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and several enemy bunkers destroyed in artillery duels with Iran's Muslim combatants Sunday.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces while defending their positions traded artillery fire with Iraqi troops in parts of the southern and western sectors yesterday, killing a number of enemy soldiers and destroying several bunkers and two motor boats of theirs, concluded the communique.

Iraqi Raid on Baneh Thwarted

LD0606175988 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that aircraft of the aggressive Iraqi regime violated the airspace over the city of Baneh. They were confronted with defensive action by the fighters of Islam and were forced to flee. The same report says that the enemy planes broke the sound barrier over the city on their way out.

Pakistan

Paper Reports on Junejo Press Conference

BK0606104188 Karachi NAWA-I WAQT in Urdu 31 May 88 pp 1, 8

[Text] Islamabad, 30 May (PPI)—Pakistan Muslim League President and former Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has said that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's dissolution of the National Assembly is a constitutional step. Addressing his first news conference

since the dismissal of his government, Junejo said under an existing clause in the Constitution, both the prime minister and the president are empowered to dissolve the National Assembly, and the president's move is in accordance with that clause. He made these remarks in reply to a question on whether the president's *decision is* in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution. He, however, described President Ziaul Haq's move as "unilateral," adding that the president's action has dealt a "severe blow" to the democratic process. He claimed that his government was working satisfactorily and that he has the credit of satisfactorily concluding the Geneva accord on Afghanistan, restoring civilian rule after the lifting of martial law, establishing the supremacy of the judiciary, and ensuring complete freedom of the press.

Mohammad Khan Junejo announced that whenever the elections are held, his Pakistan Muslim League will take part in them and, hopefully, will emerge successful. He added that the Working Committee of the Pakistan Muslim League will meet soon to review the situation. He, however, himself posed the question of whether the elections are really going to be held within 90 days.

In his written statement, Mohammad Khan Junejo said the dissolution of the National Assembly by the president of Pakistan is an action taken completely arbitrarily and solely by him. He described the action as totally contrary to the fundamental principles of the democratic process which was initiated after the 1985 elections. He said the democratic process had enhanced Pakistan's prestige at the international level and reinforced the concept of self-confidence in the eyes of the free world.

The former prime minister said the Pakistani people had given him the mandate to form the government. During his 3-year rule, his government put the democratic process into high gear first and foremost by ending martial law which had been imposed on the people for the past 8 years. It was under his government that the fundamental rights of the people were restored, the state of emergency was lifted, and the political parties were granted freedom. The world had a full view of this freedom when a leader of an opposition party returned from abroad and organized meetings and processions freely throughout the country. Additionally, leaders of all political parties were granted freedom of speech and all democratic elements were given freedom to carry on their activities without any restrictions. The judiciary was accorded its rightful place and the people were provided with a socioeconomic program. His was the first elected government which not only realized the needs of the people, but also took concrete steps to fulfill them. It introduced decency and dignity in the politics of the country, evolved a 5-point program for the development of backward areas, constructed new roads, provided electricity to rural areas, and formulated special programs for the homeless and the poor.

Mohammad Khan Junejo said: We were brought into the government by the people, and we will proudly go to the people again in the next elections on the basis of our record of service to democracy. Mohammad Khan Junejo expressed the hope that Pakistan's security will be ensured under the Constitution. He thanked the people for supporting the Muslim League government. Former ministers, members of the National Assembly and the Senate were also present at the news conference.

Junejo Criticizes Dissolution of Assembly
BK0606093488 Karachi DAWN in English
31 May 88 p 1

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Islamabad, May 3—Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, the former Prime Minister of Pakistan, on Monday [30 May] criticised the dissolution of the National Assembly, but said his party would proudly go to the people for their verdict "on our record of democracy and public service in an election which we hope will be held within 90 days as required under the Constitution of Pakistan.

Mr Junejo whose government was dismissed by President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq on Sunday said that the dissolution of the National Assembly by the President of Pakistan "is an action taken completely arbitrarily and solely by him."

He further said that the action was "against the fundamentals of the democratic process which commenced with the holding of 1985 elections."

He disputed the charge by the President that nothing much was done by his government with regard to Islamisation process and said "Rather than blocking the process of Islamisation, we sought to speed it up but through consensus between various Fiqhas [Islamic jurisprudence systems] and schools of thought."

He claimed that the signing of the Geneva accord became possible because of the initiatives his government took and added "Soon after I assumed office, I called on the Soviet Ambassador in Pakistan and through him conveyed a message to Mr Gorbachev making it plain that "my government was sincerely interested in resolving the issue of Afghanistan and that if the Soviet Union desired to get it sorted out, it should talk to Pakistan directly."

Mr Gorbachev acted promptly and positively and therefore we could reach an accord at the Geneva proximity talks," he observed.

The former Prime Minister said that his government put the democratic process into "top gear first and foremost by removing Martial Law which had been imposed on the people for eight years."

He also recounted his government's achievements with regard to his party's socio-economic programme, the programme for the development of the country. He said:

"I can very proudly say before you today that by setting a personal example of my conduct, I introduced an element of decency, and dignity "sharafat", into the politics of the country."

"My government always considered itself to be at the service of the people. We never thought of ourselves as being the rulers.

Bhutto Asks President To Name Date for Polls
BK0606131488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1304 GMT 6 Jun 88

[By Sami Zubeiri]

[Text] Islamabad, June 6 (AFP)—Pakistan opposition leader Benazir Bhutto demanded Monday that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq name a date for general elections as he has pledged, saying she was confident of a sweeping opposition victory.

"President Ziaul Haq has emerged weaker as a consequence of his (May 29) action," the leader of the Pakistan People's Party told a news conference here, in a reference to General Ziaul Haq's surprise decision May 29 to dissolve the National Assembly and dismiss the cabinet of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo.

"There is no constitutional escape for him," she said, calling on the president to name a date for elections in accordance with the Constitution.

The Constitution, amended by Gen. Ziaul Haq in 1985 when he ended more than eight years of martial law rule, stipulates that parliamentary polls be held within 90 days of the National Assembly being dissolved.

Ms. Bhutto said Gen. Ziaul Haq had much to gain by holding elections but even more to lose by delaying them, adding that the amended Constitution provided him with "greater security."

The 1985 constitutional amendments gave Gen. Ziaul Haq the power to dismiss the government and dissolve Parliament, while confirming him in the Presidency until 1990 and extending his tenure as chief of Army Staff indefinitely.

Under the 90-day provision elections must be held by August 28, and a date must be announced 45 days ahead of the polls, which means by mid-July.

Ms. Bhutto said she believed Gen. Ziaul Haq would hold "some kind of elections" but warned that they should be held on a party basis, saying elections held on a non-party basis such as the 1985 polls that brought Mr. Junejo to power would generate "discontent among the people who will feel they have been cheated."

She said that her Pakistan People's Party (PPP) would only participate in elections held on a party basis, on which "there was a consensus" among all parties, adding "we are ready to contest and our party is confident of a sweeping victory."

But the PPP leader said: "It is better if Gen. Ziaul Haq steps down."

Asked if she thought elections might be held within 90 days but "without Ziaul Haq," Ms. Bhutto replied "Pakistan has been so full of surprises that one cannot predict."

Asked what would happen if a PPP petition against the Parties Registration Act now pending in the Supreme Court upheld the act, Ms. Bhutto said her party hoped the situation would not arise.

The PPP has not registered with the Election Commission under the terms of the act introduced in 1986 which required political parties to submit detailed accounts with their sources of income and assurances that they were not receiving foreign money.

The party has challenged the act on the grounds that it contravened a constitutional provision allowing the formation of associations and organisations.

The case has been heard but the court has reserved judgement. Ms. Bhutto said she would ask it to expedite a ruling.

She said the PPP had been always ready for elections since the 1977 coup which toppled her father Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's regime. "It was only General Ziaul Haq who was never ready to face our party," she added.

Asked if she would be prepared to work with President Ziaul Haq if the PPP won a majority in elections, Ms. Bhutto said it was too early to say.

But she ruled out sharing power with President Ziaul Haq in a caretaker government which has yet to be announced, amid reports that Gen. Ziaul Haq was negotiating with opposition leaders to possibly draft them into the caretaker cabinet.

Ojiri Blast, Afghan Issue Behind President's Move
BK0306152988 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 30 May 88 pp 1, 8

[By Tariz Butt]

[Text] Islamabad, May 29: The Ojiri Camp disaster [Rawalpindi ammunition dump blasts], sectarian clashes in Gilgit and the Afghan issue are being described as some of the factors behind the President's move to dismiss the National Assembly and the Federal Cabinet, political observers say.

Observers say one faction of the sub-committe of the Federal Cabinet, which reviewed the Lt. Gen. Imranullah Khan Commission report on the Ojiri holocaust attacked the army and held it responsible for the tragic incident. This group submitted a separate report to the ex-premier wherein they named the former ISI [International Studies Institute] chief as the man responsible for setting up the ammunition depot in the thickly populated area of Rawalpindi.

Observers say this infuriated President Ziaul Haq. They add that some members of the cabinet were prodded by the former Prime Minister to launch a tirade against the close aides of the President in a bid to weaken him.

At the same time, the President has often expressed concern over rising corruption, deterioration of law and order and the slow pace of Islamisation.

Observers feel that the President had in effect made several criticisms of the Junejo government in his speech to the joint session of Parliament at the start of the current parliamentary year. In his hard-hitting 70-minute speech, Ziaul Haq had then warned the civilian government to mend its ways and take concrete steps to improve conditions.

Another reason behind Sunday's drastic measure, according to the observers, could be the lack of vision by the Junejo government on the Afghan issue. They point out that it tried more than once to take an independent decision on the problem virtually ignoring the advice of the President.

They say the civilian agencies failed to control the rising unrest in Gilgit and finally, the military troops were deployed there to ease the situation.

The observers believe that the former Kashmir Affairs Minister, Syed Qasim Shah, who was specifically despatched to the area to pacify the opposite groups failed to dispose his assignment properly.

Meanwhile, the President kept his major decision absolutely secret. However, it was believed by knowledgeable political observers that the President was fed up with what he saw as an inept government and it was only a "question of timing the action."

Clergymen Meet To Accelerate Islamization

BK0606162688 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Excerpt] About 20 eminent ulema drawn from various parts of the country and representing different schools of thought deliberated in Islamabad today over the report of the committee set up by the president to accelerate the process of Islamization. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq presided over the meeting.

In his opening remarks, the president welcomed the ulema and thanked them for sparing their valuable time for the noble task. He said concerted and urgent efforts are needed to expedite the process of Islamization to meet the basic objectives of the creation of Pakistan and to fulfill the long-cherished aspirations of the people. The meeting considered the committee's report threadbare [as heard], going over it clause by clause. Almost all the ulema actively participated in the discussion and made valuable contributions to the proceedings. [passage omitted]

92 Killed in Sunni-Shi'ite Riots in Gilgit

BK0306152788 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 30 May 88 p 8

[By Masroor Hussain]

[Text] Islamabad, May 29: The recent sectarian violence in Gilgit which spread to Baltistan could erupt again, a visit by this correspondent to the area has revealed. Tension is high in the district. Ninety-two people are said to have been killed in the sectarian violence which broke out in Baltistan last week. All roads leading to Baltistan were closed on Saturday.

It is feared in Gilgit that another bout of mayhem may erupt there as a fallout of Baltistan.

The latest accord signed last Sunday seems to be holding with the Sunni Imam of the local Jamia mosque saying he would go and talk to the lashkar [militia] of thousands of men some of whom are still encamped in tents on mountain tops. The accord was signed under the aegis of the Northern Areas Administrator, Abdul Qayyum. The agreement says that minority sects in all villages and towns will be protected.

Shi'ite ulema complain that a massive lashkar was allowed with the connivance of authorities to ransack their abodes. They think that the attack was a conspiracy hatched by outside vested interests to undermined Shi'ite community.

Syed Qasim Ali Shah, Federal Minister for Kashmir and Northern Areas, told "THE MUSLIM" on the tarmac of Gilgit airport, that between 35 and 40 people were killed. He criticised the Press for protraying the federal government as the instigator.

There is considerable confusion as to who was behind the mayhem. A cross-section of the population including officials of the district administration, the army and ulema are convinced that the way in which the attack was launched shows that it was not merely a sectarian quarrel. Some believe the tribals of Bajaur, Chilas and Swat areas were instigated by vested interests to uproot Shi'ites from the strategically important area.

Villages that were affected by the disturbances are: Jalalabad, Sakawar, Minawar, Sharot, Batkor, Shutta, Haramusch and Bonjhi. About a thousand families of Jalalabad and Sakawar have been rendered homeless and have taken temporary refuge at a government refugee camp in Danyor. The victims of sectarian violence have urged the government to ensure that violence does not recur and spread to other areas. They have called on the Prime Minister to order a high-level inquiry against the officials involved in what is described as "a deliberate attack."

Briefs

Barter Protocol With China

Pakistan and China signed a protocol in Gilgit this evening. Under the agreement, both countries will exchange commodities worth 23 million rupees each side through the Khunjerab Pass this year. Pakistan will export nylon cloth, motorcycles, TV sets, traditional herbs, and cigarettes to China, while China will provide 38 turbogenerators for hydro [power] generation in the northern areas, agricultural implements, hardware, and chinaware. [Text] [*BK0606042688 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Jun 88*]

Sri Lanka

Indian Troops Begin Withdrawal From Trincomalee

BK0706121188 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English 1158 GMT 7 Jun 88

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, 7 June (LANKAPUVATH)—The Indian Peace Keeping Force began its first phase of heavy armour and troop withdrawal from Sri Lanka this morning from the eastern port of Trincomalee.

BRDM armoured personnel carriers, mounted field guns and other military hardware were loaded onto the Vishwa Vikram in the presence of senior civil and military officials of both countries and a large number of media personnel who were transported by a special Sri Lanka Air Force aircraft to cover the event.

Lt. General Kalkat [IPKF commander] addressing the troops prior to their departure, commended them on their dedication, commitment, and sacrifice in assisting in the implementation of the Indo-Sri Lanka peace accord.

He explained that appraisal of force regulation by the IPKF for implementation of the accord was based on the ground situation and was an ongoing process.

Meanwhile, Indian High Commissioner J.N. Dixit in answer to a question by a pressman said today's withdrawal represented the forces and equipment that were not required for operations. In an informal chat with the media he said the withdrawal was an expression of India's good faith to the people of Sri Lanka and added "everything that happens is for the mutual benefit of the people of the two countries."

The departure of the first batch of Indian troops and heavy armour was marked at 0930 hours (local time) when Lieutenant General A.S. Kalkat, officer commanding the IPKF in Sri Lanka, ceremonially loaded a BRDM armoured personnel carrier on board an Indian naval ship at the eastern port of Trincomalee.

This was followed by armoured personnel carriers being ceremonially loaded on board the vessel by Indian high commissioner in Sri Lanka, J.N. Dixit; Sri Lanka's secretary of defence, General Sepala Attygalle; and the general officer commanding the Joint Operations Command (JOC), General Cyril Ranatunge.

Nine APC's, 12 5-ton Shaktiman trucks, 10 light vehicles, 6 jeeps, 4 Jonga's (jeeps used to tow artillery) were loaded onto the Vishwa Vikram this morning.

[Words indistinct] along with troops from the Madras Regiment's para battalion, JAK [expansion unknown] light infantry, the Central Reserve Police Force and the mechanized battalion were present and were expected to leave for Madras on board a passenger ship Kankansewak this evening.

2 Candidates Killed in Southern Province

BK0606155488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Text] In Sri Lanka, JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna—People's Liberation Front] militants shot dead a provincial council candidate in Southern Province today as security forces went on a maximum alert in view of Thursday's polls. Five JVP gunmen killed the independent candidate Mr Vijaysuriya Mendis while he was sleeping in his house. In another incident, JVP gunmen shot and wounded a ruling United National Party candidate.

According to official sources, about 12,000 troops and police have been deployed following intelligence reports that JVP extremists may try to disrupt the voting.